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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO 11— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P& O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
16 „	RANCHI ..		16,657
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,080
30 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 „	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar	CHINA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 „	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

o Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."

† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March, 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
12th Jan.	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with	Straits, China, Japan.
	CATHAY ..	Australia
31st „	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo w.	Straits, China, Japan.
	NARKUNDA ..	Australia.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
13th Jan.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karach and P. Gulf Ports
15th „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
16th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
18th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
20th „	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

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N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival,	Departure
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	M Takiguchi	4104	6th Jan.	16th Jan.
xMorioka Maru	S. Amano	4469	15th Jan.	20th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan
*Tamba Maru	J.Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb
Liverpool Maru	..	5864	20th Jan.	30thJan.
Tottori Maru	G. Masuda	5973	20th Jan	3rdFeb.
Muroran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24thFeb.
Hakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	16th Feb.	2ndMar

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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FOR

1926

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ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

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Allahabad	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jullundur	Montgomery)
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Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar
Cawnpore	Karachi	Cant.
Calcutta	Kasur	Patiala
Delhi	Lahore City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Jhang	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	(Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyllapur	Sialkot City.
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THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

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STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
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BRANCHES: Calcutta & Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances rom Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed hich does not amount to Rs. 8 per half ear.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year r for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	83,500,000

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Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fergtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1297.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities. The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

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Paid-up Capital	£1,900,000
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The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope. All photographs must be sent to the

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3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

OWING to the Court Mourning, there will be no Conversazione on the opening day. There will be a PRIVATE VIEW of the Exhibition on Thursday, the 14th January from 2 p.m.—7 p.m. All members of the Society are cordially invited.
24788

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(Bombay Branch).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following two gentlemen are standing as Candidates for "A" Ward at the forthcoming Municipal election:—Mr. J. R. C. BADHAM, Manager, Motor Union Insurance Company, Ltd., and Hr. W. H. HAMMOND, M.A., Principal, Cathedral High School.

J. ADDYMAN,
Vice Chairman.
24758

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET—OFFICES on the FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of The Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road Fort. Apply to Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA on the promises.
C24821

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12/8 (Rupees Twelve and annas eight only) per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th September, 1925, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1926, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd day of January, 1926. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1926, to MONDAY, the 8th day of February, 1926, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS. LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th January, 1926.
C24799

NOTICE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

SALE OF BONES.

WITH reference to the notification appearing in the issue of the 25th and 28th December, 1925, of this paper regarding the sale of consignments of bones lying undelivered at Thana by public auction on the 15th January, 1926, the public are hereby advised that the auction has been indefinitely postponed.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th January, 1926.
C24817

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Kalyan Bhuwan Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business.

1. To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account up to 31st March, 1925.
2. To Confirm the appointments of Rai Bahadur Seth Kalyanmalji Tilokchandji, Rai Bahadur Seth Kastoorchandji Onkarji Messrs. Samirmalji Amolakchandji Ajmera, and Hiralalji Patni as Directors to the Board.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To Transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of January 1926 to the 2nd day of February 1926 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
TILOKCHAND KALYANMAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th January, 1926.
C24820

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "Honolulu Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 11th of January, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that our client the Plaintiff Mr. AMARCHAND SOMCHAND, filed a suit in the High Court, Bombay, being Suit No 4157 of 1924 against the Defendant Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani for setting aside the Order of the High Court, dated the 16th day of March, 1918, in the matter of guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and in the matter of Amarchand Somchand and others minors sanctioning the sale of the land at Ghatkopar particularly described as under and for delivering the agreement of sale of the said land, dated the 23rd October, 1917, and the deed of sale dated the 16th April, 1918, for cancellation and by a decree, dated the 13th October, 1925, of the High Court it has been ordered and decreed that the said order has been set aside and the defendant has been ordered to deliver the said agreement and the said deed of sale to the plaintiff for cancellation and that the said two deeds are cancelled.

The public are therefore hereby warned that anybody dealing with the said pieces of lands at Ghatkoper will do so at his own risk as the said Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani has no interest whatsoever in the said land.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING NOTICE.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Fajni No.	Area Acres	Area Gths.	Assessment.
621	219	4	0	0	4	0-9-0.
634	219	8	0	1	14¾	8-0-0.
620	219	9	0	0	3¾	0-7-0.
644	219	6	4	0	32¼	1-2-0.
626	219	0	6	0	2¾	0-1-0.
647	220	1	1	4	38½	12-8-0.
649	220	3	0	0	3	0-3-0.
651	221	1	0	0	5½	0-8-0.
653	221	3	0	1	20¾	6-8-0.
655	221	5	0	0	29½	2-12-0.
656	221	0	4	0	1¾	0-1-0.
657	221	7	0	0	1¾	0-3-0.
658	221	0	2	0	3¾	0-2-0
659	221	1	0	0	26½	4-0-0.
666	222	0	1	0	38¾	1-2-0.
711	223	1	1	4	25	17-0-0.
				Total 16	8¼	55-2-0.

Dated this 11th day of January 1926.

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
24814

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will (with a codicil thereto) of MOTILAL HIMATRAM, a Hindu Merchant, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

Bai GANGABAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased Motilal Himatram, of Harsole in Ahmedabad District, now temporarily residing at Tardeo, outside the Fort of Bombay, and (2.) LALLUBHAI HIMATRAM, Merchant of Harsole in Ahmedabad District, now temporarily residing at Gulalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, executors under the Will and Codicil of the said deceased. (... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

E. J. DAVAR.
For Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 11th day of January, 1926.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C24818

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 187 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), at Cotton Depot, Sewree, near Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in the Godown of Sr. Duwarkadass Hunmanparsad:—

93 bales Cotton (Scind American: Chandur) slightly damaged by water.

94 bales Cotton (Scind American: Chandur) slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 56 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room, by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following damaged bales of Cotton:—

56 bales Senabad Cotton (Senabad to Bombay).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, ETC., AT B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY CO., SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 2nd and WEDNESDAY, the 3rd February, 1926, at 1.30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot, Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway Plants, Stores, etc., consisting of Bridge tees; Fire engine; Steam Engine; Theodolitet; Gunmetal ingots (52 tons); Brass zinc and lead scrap, White metal; wheels with and without tyres; C. I. Miscellaneous and Brake Blocks; Indian Rubber Scrap, Drums Kegs, Files, Lamps of sorts, old and bent rail pieces of sizes; cast and wrought iron; and steel scrap of sorts, cast steel scrap; channels iron, old iron angle, pipes W. I. Girders old; wood; locks; old sleepers transverse; bridge work iron scrap; boiler tubes; wheels axles and miscellaneous other stores.

In the case of the lots to be sold by weight the material will be weighed as soon as possible after the Auction is over and will be in the stores yard at the risk of the purchasers.

Purchasers must accept as final the weights of lots, which may be notified at the auction.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required when lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

A monthly rent of Rupees 5 per cent. on the value of the material will be charged by the Company as ground rents on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

Be gald that some supernatural power is ready. in your house. It is a very strong invisible power and you can carry it in your locket ring or pocket. By its control all divine poers unite in you to fulfil your acts and wishes.

MENESSE & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAHADU KASHIBA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sewri, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Deceased.

DAGDU KASHIBA and NANA HARI KASHIBA, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Tokersey's Bungalow, Jackaria Bunder, Sewri without the Fort. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of January, 1926.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys
24819

AUCTION SALES.

BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers, 87, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1926, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla, all the Surplus Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. The goods will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.

EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,
Vizagapatam.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
180, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee in Possession and on account and risk of the mortgagor Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 16th inst. at 3 p.m. sell by public auction at their rooms:—

A lot of valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture consisting of Teles copic and oblong dining tables, chairs, carved screens, wall brackets with mirror tiled top teapoys, armed chairs, brass and teak bedsteads, cupboards, electric table lamps, English folding invalid chair on bicycle wheels, dressing tables, Japanese flower pots and umbrella stands, marble and plastar fountains, marble flower pots, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

RE: AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD.
Suit No. 44 of 1923.
Bank of India Ltd. vs. M. Nagarseth and Sons and another.

As TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 14th instant is a Court's Holiday the sale of the above property has been postponed to TUESDAY, the 19th idem at 4 p.m. (S.T.) (Eclipse of the Sun).

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Bombay Club and opposite to the Currency Bank.
Suit No. 44 of 1923.
Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Navi bai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co., together with the buildings, edifices and structures standing thereon and assessed by the Assessment Collector under A Ward No. 1167, Street No. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-Trade, and a Large Lot of Motor Accessories, Auto Horse for Trailers, Large Corrugated Iron Sheds for Motor Garages, Office Furniture, etc., etc., of "The Motor Emporium Ltd." (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator, of "The Motor Emporium, Ltd." (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at "Tankerville", Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade, and a large lot of motor accessories, such as sparking plugs, break lining radiators, ball bearings, magnetos, electric bulbs, carburetters and parts, speedometers, motor chains, spare parts for Wolseley, Siddeley & Mandslay cars, old motor cars, auto horse for trailers, old motor chasis, motor and lorry wheels, large corrugated iron sheds for motor garages, etc., etc.

Also a lot of office furniture such as office tables, chairs, cupboard, one "Remington" typewriter, etc., etc.

Also a lot of 40 cases Hurricane lanterns (each case to contain 6.)

The above on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
Kohinoor's Social Picture
CINEMA - - - - - - QUEEN
Daily Four Shows at 4-30, 6-45, 9-15 and 11-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS
On SAT., SUN., AMAS and Bank Holidays at 2-30 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
3rd WEEK! Eps. 8, 9, 10 and 11.
of the Pathe Thrilling Serial.
"HURRICANE HUTCH"
Starring
CHARLES HUTCHISON
"Marlows" pretended affection for "Ann" provides an opportunity for "Hutch" to take the Scarf.
Also ONE REEL COMEDY
BEFORE AND AFTER
featuring—CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

AMUSEMENTS.

WARNER BROTHERS
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
PRESENT
WESLEY BARRY
IN
"HEROES OF THE STREET"
An EXTRA! fine evening's entertainment is offered to you in "Freckles" latest hit
"Felix Tries to Rest"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
The World's News in Pictures Longer and More Interesting.
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
NOW PLAYING AT THE
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GRAND SUCCESS
SECOND WEEK GREAT RUSH.
THE SHARDA FILM CO'S.
Historical Masterpiece Picture
SAURASTRA VEER
With a Novelty in the Film on the American Style
BEAUTIFUL DANCE
By a Beautiful Nightingale.
By Special Arrangement with the Film Co
Same Dance which you were seeing formerly on the screen, will be seen by you on the stage.
Avail of the Opportunity, Time and Rates as Usual
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
from the 15th to the 29th January,
AT THE
TOWN HALL.
Admission 15th, 16th, 17th & 18th Re. 1.
19th, 20th, 21st & 22nd As. 8.
Subsequent days As. 4
Exhibitors will be admitted free of charge from the 19th.
Hours of Admission from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the
MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR
BARODA STATE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
Baliwala Grand Theatre,
TARDEO, GRANT ROAD
LAST TWO WEEKS LAST TWO WEEKS
On account of "Sankrat" Holiday of Thursday specially
ON
WEDNESDAY 13th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 p.m
DRAUPADI
SATURDAY 16th Jan. 1926 at 8-30 p.m.
SHAKUNTAL
SUNDAY, 17th Jan. 1926 at 3 P. M.
EKACHA-PYALA
RATES AS USUAL and BOOKING in morning from 8 to 11 and Evening from 3 to 8 at the THEATRE.
MANAGER.

BOMBAY RACES.

8th DAY SATURDAY 16th JAN.

ENTRIES.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Monday, 11th January 1926.

THE NEW MARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Stone Marten.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kaser Girl, Whispering and Scandalous.
Mrs. C N Wadia's Ulster Ally.
Mr. R R S.'s Greenfinch.
Mr. R B Davison's Cintra.
Mr. Marquis' Husky.
Mr. M H Ahmedbhoy's Very Little.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Miss Evans
Mr. Eve's Courier and Portsoy.
Mr. A Hoyt's Bell Metal.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Melesigenes.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Stanhope.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Asukran's Carton Pierre.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Lomond Hills.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Messrs. Heath and W Bird's Riverine.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Henri.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Minority.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Churchtown.
Mr. C N Wadia's Domestic Bond.
Major A W Molony's Ballyfare.
Mr. R R S.'s Valtoi.
Mr. Kelso's New Style.
H H Aga Khan's Frater.
Messrs G E D Langley and S Askuran's Acre.
Mr. J A Wadia's Prose and Verse.

THE ST. LEONARD'S HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Riverine.
Mr. Heath's Discobolus.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Ditty, Minority, Finnart's Bay and Sauce.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Churchtown.
Mr. Marquis' Swithin.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S Askuran's Acre.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S Askuran's Longleat.
Mr. A. Templeman's Love Glass.
Mr D M Mettabhoy's Footpedal.
Mr. C Vaz's Cronan.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaja's Lady Junior.
Mr. L Kedia's Expectant.
The Chief of Bhansal's Gaybrook.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Lomo.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Allensmore I.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Charles Willian.
Mr. Eve's Rock Rose.
Mr. Eve's Be Careful.
Messrs. G E D Langley and S Askuran's Longleat.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Desert Gold
Mr. M C Patel's Steel Blue.

THE SION PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Mahmood.
Mr. Noble's Wadi.
Mr. A M Kharaz's Rehearsal.
Major H Whitton's Mashur and Prince Royal.
Mr. Heath's Portcullis.
Mr. E. Rahamat's Bismark.
Mr. Shakur Shalall's Butterfly.
H. H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ballard and Kusra.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Sicab and Ishallah
Mr. Marks' Rex.
Mr. H M Mahomed's Bucknell.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Malikizaman.
Mr. R R S's Kadir Hajaz.
Mr. Eve's Commander.
Mr. J M Burjorjee's Shahabad.
Mr. H Kadum's Mahir.
Messrs. H N Daver and B Merwanji's Zoolfakar.
Mr. O Wisle's My Fancy.
Mr. Y E Patel's Sannayet.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.
Mr. M M Talib's Simbis.
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's Aftab.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Security.
Mr. Oomer Sattar's Sinnan.
Mr. M C Patel's Costa Rica and Shahzada.
Messrs. R H Gahagan and A H Mazandrani's Nassim.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Kitchener and Silver Cloud.
Mr. Moosa M Hoosein's Amanra.
Mr. H Hassanally's Ornate.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Rasool.
Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman's Muscat.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Sabah.
Mr. Bravo's Success.
Mr. A R Taha's Durban, Cash, Hoojaz, Hadban and Thaboor.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Kurdistan.
Mr. K. H. Braich's Nathim Pasha.
Messrs. S Dhunjibhoy and B Merwanji's Red Flag.
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's Safeer, Roseville and The Eagle.
Mr. Goomaid bin Mohsin's Wild Cherry.
Mr. Syed Kadum's Minto.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Gumla's Mubarak II and Silver Dawn.
Mr. Beaker Saleh's School.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Salonic.
Mr. H M Mahomed's Kummaruzzaman.
Mr. Eve's Shanghai.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Minister.
Mr. H Kadum's Variety and Arabian Sun.
Mr. H N Daver's Cheer Up.
Messrs. B Merwanji and M Nusserwanji's Sam's Dream.
Mr. Elia Abdulnoor's Ramzi and Rafir.
Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's Benares and Cash Box.
Mr. A A Ali bin Talib's Shaiban.
Mr. M M Kavas' Good Luck.
Mr. Shakir Haji Ali's Mooltan and Rose Royal.
Mr. A R J Talib's Monsoon.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Labib and Amar.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Mijbas.
Mr. Sulleman Mahalla's Tiffah.
Mr. Mahomed Ali's Millo.
Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's Saad (late Khalid.)
Mr. Hoosein Abdulla's Gulbahar.
Mr. Syed Amin Syed Kadum's Fakir Forad.
Mr. Mahomed Jewesir's Mohul Hill.
Mr. Ebrahim Hohally's Sajee.
Mr. Adam's Fly Away.
Mr. Heath's Mansoor Beg.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Khadeva.
Mr. Mahomed S Rajub's Rabeer.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Baghdady's Taimurjung.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumla's Promise (late Alcis), Kafoor, Mount Blanc and Riyad.
Mr. Syed Naji Syed Rashid's Saifulmulk.
Messrs. A L Essa and Ahmed Mahyat's Comet.
Mr. Syed Shakir's Ream.
Mr. Mirza Kadum's Francis.
Mr. Mahmood Awad's Little John.
Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's Jreban.
Mr. Ahmed Shelash's Azedin.
Mr. Yussuff bin Zaid's Braganza.
Mr. Ahmed Hassan Ebrahim's Vari.
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shan Shap's Sheik.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bonzo,
Mr. Certainty's Charing Cross and Never in Doubt.
Mr. Khadevi A Rehman's Red Prince and Sultan Beg.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Wardulmuluk.
Mr. Moosa M Hossein's Abdul Karim.
Messrs. Kuddur Abbas and Hadi Hussain's Favil.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's Jehangir.
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Amalfi and Calais.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bir's Ebrahim Beg.
Mr. Syed Mahomed Bir's Faleh Khan.
Mr. A A Ajam's Muluk.
Mr. Hafil H Vilcassim's Lanka.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's Sindan.
Mr. Ahmed Esmail's Fatha.
Mr. M Najmuddin's Sabia.
Messrs. Najmuddin and H Kadum's Dana.

Note.—The entries for the 9th Day, Winter Meeting, close at 12 noon on Wednesday, 13th January 1926.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD.
NOTICE.

The grass course will be open, for fast work only, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Copies have been received in Madras of the Commonwealth of India Bill as introduced into Parliament by Mr. Lansbury on 17th December, 1925, constituting within the British Empire a commonwealth of India.—A. P.

Pure Wool Sports Wear

PURE WOOL is the most effective protection against colds and chills after exercise. It is dangerous to "Wait and see" so BUY LALIMLI NOW.

BLAZER COATS
In Blue or Brown Flannel, average size Rs. 33-0 each

TENNIS TROUSERS
In White or Grey White Rs. 19-8 per pair
made to measure Grey Rs. 22-0 per pair

SWEATERS
From Rs. 9-4 to Rs. 15-8 each

COAT SWEATERS
From Rs. 13-12 to Rs. 21-0 each

COMFORTERS
In various sizes and qualities from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 5-4 each

LALIMLI PURE WOOL

Lalimli manufactures can be obtained locally from :—
Messrs. Samuel Fitze & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, Opposite Head Office Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess eet, Bombay.

TAILORING DEPT.
Suits made from Lalimli materials to customers' own measurements or pattern garments. Fit and Cut guaranteed.

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The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION, LTD.)
CAWNPORE

LALIMLI REGISTERED TRADE MARK

L. 180

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Jany. 6.

The annual meeting of the Madhwa Siddhanta Sabha was held here a few days ago. The special feature of this meeting was that the orthodox people had a free talk with the so-called advanced section of the community. Mr. Venkatrao Alur has announced a prize of Rs. 50 for writing a book containing all the passages about the Charwak School of thought to be found in the 37 volumes of Shreemadanad Teerthacharya's works.

The Local Municipal General Body has passed a resolution postponing elections for one year; but the Commissioner did not sanction the same. Hence the election preparations are going on briskly. Most probably a nationalist party may contest the elections this year.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY.

There was an informal and private discussion about a University for Karnatak. Dr. Nadgir and Messrs. Alur, Kadana, Divakar and Guttal were present. The most important point discussed was whether there should be an independent British Karnatak University or the British Karnatak should affiliate itself to Mysore University on certain conditions. The general opinion in responsible quarters in that to join the Mysore University for the present is more feasible. Mr. Alur will soon go to Bombay to consult experts in preparing a draft scheme for the Karnatak University.

STABBED TO DEATH.

About 3 p.m. on Sunday information was received at the Maharbawdi Police Station that a dead body of a Hindu Bania named Rana Haridas, aged 32 years, was lying at Kumbhar Tukda opposite Pinjrapole. The police went to the spot and ascertained that about 2-30 p.m. the deceased Rana Haridas went to a pan-shop at Kumbharwada and was standing when Odhavji Nathu came to him and told him that he (Rana) had spoiled his business and stabbed him with a penknife and then ran away. The police subsequently arrested Odhavji and placed him before the Coroner at the inquest.

Sakaram Narayen stated that at the time of the incident he was seated in the pan-shop. At about 2.30 p.m. the deceased bought a *pan* in front of the shop when the suspect came and said to him:—"You have ruined me in my business." The deceased did not utter a single word. The suspect then raised his right hand and dealt a blow with a penknife on the head of the deceased. The deceased cried and fell down. The suspect then ran away.

Medical evidence showed that there was a punctured wound on the left temple and a punctured wound on the left side of the chest which had penetrated the left lung. This injury proved fatal.

The suspect in his voluntary statement said he met the deceased near the pan-shop and there was an altercation. The pan-wala remonstrated and therefore he (suspect) ran away.

The jury returned a verdict of death by punctured wound penetrating the upper chamber of the heart. On the evidence the jury held that this wound was inflicted by the suspected person Odhavji Nathu by means of a pointed weapon such as a penknife under such circumstances that the act of the said Odhavji was murder.

A well-attended meeting was held at Delhi on Monday to form a Reception Committee for the annual session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and to elect its office-bearers. Rai Sahib Kidarnath, Principal, Ramjas College, was elected Chairman and Lalas Shivnarain Vakil and Nagin Dutt as its Vice Chairman. A strong Executive Committee consisting of the leading local Hindu workers with powers to add was also formed. Probably the dates of the session will be from the 25th to 27th February.—A. P.

NEUROTONE REGD.
Best nerve tonic and blood purifier. Do away with mental depression, neurosthenia, brainfag, sleeplessness and constipation. Rejuvenate your system with ideal restorative. It has never failed to do good. A Trial will convince you.
Price: Large Phial Rs. 6/- Small Rs. 3/8/-
V. P. P. Extra.
THE KRISHNA CHEMICAL WORKS,
(Dept.—B. C.)
Post Box 11435, Calcutta, India.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

A further drop of 4 to 16 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on hedge and straddle selling. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 13 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Venugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th inst. as under:—

"Long liquidation absorbed by trade and investment demand".

A further decline being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2½ lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 354 and advanced to Rs. 356 on Shroffs and one Japanese House buying. On Commission Houses selling the market receded to Rs. 354½ and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 354½ and going up by half a rupee on buying by Shroffs and a Japanese firm declined to Rs. 354 1/4 on Jobbers selling and closed at Rs. 354 3/4 at 6 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 352 and advanced to Rs. 354 on Shroffs buying. On selling by a Japanese House and on general selling the market eased to Rs. 350½ and closed at the same rate. Oomra March opened at Rs. 333 and advancing to Rs. 335½ on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 333½ on Commission Houses selling. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 284 and Rs. 285 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was active yesterday with a good demand for high class cotton. About 7000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

Report from Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern:—

The American Censers Bureau publishes the following, relative to mills in U. S. A. in November:—

Consumption in November 1925, 543,000 Bales. Same time last year, 492,000.

Consumption for season, 2,691,000 Bales. Same time last year, 1,818,000 Bales.

Total Exports for season 3,726,000 Bales. Same time last year 3,268,000 Bales.

Stocks held by manufacturers 1,456,000 Bales. Same time last year 1,047,000 Bales.

Stocks in outside Warehouses 5,203,000 Bales. Same time last year 4,914,000 Bales.

Spindles active during Novr. 32,892,000. Bales. Same time last year 31,790,000 Bales.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Fully Good Broach April-May	354½
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	284
Fully Good Bengal March	285½
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	350½
Fine Oomra March	333½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

M. G. Bengal, Superfine 307, Fine 299, F. Good 289, Good 279.

M. G. S. Punjab, Superfine 302, Fine 294, F. Good 284, Good 274.

M. G. Oomra No. 3, Superfine 364, Fine 354, F. Good 344.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 1, Superfine 389, Fine 379, F. Good 369.

M. G. Central Provinces No. 2, Superfine 379, Fine 369, F. Good 359.

M. G. Khandesh, Superfine 350, Fine 340, F. Good 330.

M. G. Mathia, Fine 298, F. Good 288, Good 278.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Fully Good Broach April-May	355
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	284
Fully Good Bengal March	285
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	351
Fine Oomra March	334

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

	Ready New.	Jan.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	310	.....
Bonhal Fine M.G.	300	295
Bengal F.G.M.G.	285	285
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	295	290
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	390/95	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	350/85	380
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/85	380
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	325/70	370
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	335/70	370
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	330/60	370
Amraoti Fine M.G.	335/60	355
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/55	352
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	315/45	345
Khandesh Fine M.G.	315/35	340
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	(Old)	382
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	280/85	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	345/70	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/310	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/70	.....
Cambodia M.G.	100/20	.....

METALS.

London, Jan. 11.

English best Selected Copper £63½.
Standard Copper G M B £59 5/16.
Copper Braziers £75.
Yellow Metal £69½.
Hard Spelter £33½.
Corrugated Sheets £16 5/8.
Tin Block £252.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Jany. 11.

Cardiff to Bombay 13/6 to 14.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan 12.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,798	1,54,477	71,718
Central India	2,705	1,37,257	32,134
Berar and Nagar	2,100	81,849	48,633
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,040	27,180	20,243
Berar	2,098	1,67,777	1,70,783
Central Provinces	1,758	82,293	99,919
Total Oomras	12,569	6,53,433	4,42,830
Dholera	433	81,466	37,934
N.W. Provinces	289	1,12,881	88,594
Rajputana	1,079	39,185	16,001
Sind-Punjab	1,782	90,500	1,59,080
Broach	340	1,268	963
Coompta & Dharwar	..	12,815	10,013
Westerns-Northerns		6,71	8,798
Coconada		1,471	829
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6441	6235
Persian		1,879	839
American		143	6,706
Egyptian and African		23,457	22,883
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		352	3,485
Total		15719	10,37,461 8,04830

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 7th Jan This year.	Last year.
Europe	4,722	1,58,435	1,08,708
Japan & China	11,900	3,65,676	3,74,113
Coast Ports	.. 236	7,932	6,075
Up-country by Rail		4,207	7,572
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		46,617	84,77.
Total	16,802	5,82'867	5,81,84

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours' ending 6 p.m. on 11th January, 1926.

	Bales.
Cotton	15,719
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,455
Linseed	448
Rape, etc.	192
Gingellyseed	946
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	16,560
Castorseed	7,992
Rice	49,274
Myrabollams	5,241
Cottonseed	28,594
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,197
Juwar	164
Masur	809
Barley	392
Bajri	3,803
	Tons.
Coal	449

COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 10,000 bales —Do—on Spec. and for Exp. 4,000 bales —Do—of East Indian 100 bales.

Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 19.68—Good demand.

Egyptian F.G.F Sakellaridis 17.95

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)—

March	19.78
May	19.31
July	18.81
New York Noon Call.—	
March	19.86
May	19.38
July	18.82
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
March	19.26
May	17.63

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.22 —.07
February	10.20 —.07
March	10.22 —.05
May	10.13 —.05
July	10.04 —.02
August	9.92 —.01
October	9.68 —.02
January	9.55 —.01

Liverpool, Jan. 12.

Future Delivery Prices:—

January	10.23+.5
March	10.21+.7
May	10.10+.5
July	9.94+.1
October	9.62+.2
January	9.49+.3

EGYPTIANS.

January	16.85—.5
March	16.75—.5
	London, Jan. 11.
Belguim	106.96
Athens	349.50

Cuban H/1½ value.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Months.	To-day's price.
January	16.90—.18
February	16.85—.13
March	16.80—.08
April	16.80+.08
May	16.80—.08
June	16.80—.08
July	16.85—.08
August	16.90—.03
September	17.10—.03
October	17.20—.03
November	17.25 pl. .02

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Cotton Delivered Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months.	To-day's price.
January	10.18—.11
February	10.14—.13
March	10.14—.13
April	10.09—.12
May	10.05—.13
June	9.97—.13
July	9.93—.13
August	9.81 .12
September	9.70—.10
October	9.60—.10
November	9.52—.10
December	9.49—.11
January	9.46—.10

Tone:—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Scinde Good	7.50
Scinde Fully Good	7.90
Scinde Fine	8.30
Bengal Good	7.60
Bengal Fully Good	8.00
Bengal Fine	8.40
Oomra Good	8.30
Oomra Fully Good	8.70
Oomra Fine	8.10
Broach Good	8.80
Broach Fully Good	9.20
Broach Fine	9.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 11.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 24,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 10,000.
Futures at New York March 19.80 —.06.
Futures at New York May 19.54 +.16.
Futures at New York July 18.75 —.16.
Futures at New York October 18.08 —.07.
Spot Cotton at New York 20.55 —.10.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.05 —.06.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—
Futures at New Orleans March 1923 —.10.
Futures at New Orleans May 18.82 —.09.
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 17 7/8.
Demand Bills 4.85.06.
Silver, Commercial Bar Foreign Mined 68 3/8.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 11.

Futures at New York:—

March	19.80 —.06
May	19.34 —.04
July	18.75 —.16
October	18.08 —.07

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Liverpool:—

January	10.18 —.11
March	10.14 —.13
May	10.05 —.13
July	9.93 —.13

WHEAT.

London, Jany. 11.

Barletta Russo—62 1/2lbs. Dec/Jan. sellers 61/6.

Rozario Santa Fe.—37 1/2lbs. J/F, sellers 58.

57 1/2lbs. unquoted.

Tone:—Quiet.

Australian Jan/Feb. Sellers 62.

Tone:—Quiet.

SEEDS.

London, Jany. 11.

Linseed Argentine (La-Plata):—Quiet.
J/F. Paid £16 1/8.
F/M. Paid £16 1/8.
Cottonseed Bombay:—
J/F. Shipment sellers £7 5/8.
Castorseed Bombay:—
J/F. Shipment sellers £17 3/4. Slow.
Linseed Bombay:—
J/F. sellers £20.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual, Bold per ton:—
J/F. Sellers £20.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton:—
J/F. Sellers £20.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton:—Nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton:—
J/F. Sellers £19 7/8.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.
Yellow Cawnpore:—
J/F. Shipment sellers £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bugs:—
Feb. sellers £19.
April/May sellers £.....
Tone:—Steady but quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Jan/Apl. paid 31 7 1/2.
May/Aug. paid 31/9.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jany. 11.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 16/3.
July/Sept. sellers 15.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
Jul/Sep. sellers 15/2 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
July/Sep. sellers 15/3 1/4.
Tone:—Quiet.

RUBBER.

London, Jany. 11.

Para Up River Fine Feb/Mar 40½ Dull
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Spot Buyers 43¾. Sellers 44.
April/June Buyers 39¼, Sellers 39¾.
July/Sept. Buyers 36¼, Sellers 36¾.
Plantation first Latex Crepe Spot Buyers 43¾, Sellers 44. Very steady, business moderate.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

P C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/su D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 925.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 990.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 975.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 114 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.85-7/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 126.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Jan. 11.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 Steady.
Bar Gold £ 4/4/11—Steady
Bar Silver Spot 31 5/8—Quiet.

London, Jan. 11.

Rentes 3 per cent. 48 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 4
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3rd Dec. 1925.
Bars Sold. £14,000

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	930
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	160½
Shanghai	207½
Japan	119
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Jany. 11.

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	23.84
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.12

The Bombay Mails of 26th December were delivered in London on 11th January.

New York, Jany. 11.

Demand Bills 4.85.06.

London, Jany. 11.

Exchange on London in Paris	126.75
Exchange on London in Germany	20.380
Exchange on London in Italy	Closed.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jany. 11.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 29/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 5/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	5 3/4.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3 Months 4-7/8 per cent.
6 Months 5 1/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3-1/2 per cent to 3-3/4 per cent.
Money 1 month 4 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Money 6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Bank of Imperial Rate 6 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Jan. 11.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86 1/16 +1/16.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 5/8 +1/16.
Conversion Loan £75 11/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104½ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £55 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51½ nominal.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £66½ —1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent £57½ unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-8-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-2-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 70-14-0.

London, Jan. 11.

Bar gold ready, s. 84-10 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 31-10.
Silver forward, d. 31-8.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 70/9.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 87/2.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935, Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 100/10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927, Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930, Rs. 104/4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, Rs. 105/7.
6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954, Rs. 102/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Ready:—21/1/9.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 21/2/9. At 6 p.m. 21/2/9.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 21/3/9. At 6 p.m. 21/3/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/1/0.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

Ready:—71/11.
Vaida Maha:—Opening 71/1. Highest 71/2. At 6 p.m. 71/2.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 70/12. Highest 70/13. At 6 p.m. 70/13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Maha:—Opening 0/9/0.
Vaida Fagan:—Opening 0/15/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SHARES.

London, Jany. 11.

Hongkong Bank £127 1/2.
Chartered Bank £21 5/8.
National Bank £46 3/8.
P. and O. Bank £9 1/4.
Eastern Bank £6.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12

Jute.—Albion 442/8, Alliance 520, Anglo-India 400, Auckland 235, Barnagore 162, Bally 185, Birla 8/4, Belvedere 483, Budge Budge 415, Caledonian 508, Chapdani 170, Clive 35, Craig 5/2, Cheviot 23, Dalhousie 368, Delta 455, Empire 50/8, Fort Gloster 815, Fort William 320-22 Gondalpara 850, Gourepore 673/8, Hukumchand 10, Hooghly 74, Howrah 38/4, Kamarhatty 5-68, Kankanarrah 476, Kelvin Khardah 420, Kinnison 975, Lansdowne 258-60, Lawrence 610, Lothian 355, Naihati 435, National 26/12, New Central 567, Northbrook 51/8, Nudea 48/8, Orient 176-78, Presidency 7/10, Reliance 62/4, Soorah 27, Standard 398, Union 566-68, Waverly 7, Hessian 21, Jute 127/8.

Cotton.—Dunbar 190-95, Keshavram Cotton 4/6.

Miscellaneous.—B. B. Petroleum 6, B.I. Corporation 5/10, B.I. Corporation D. 4/2, Burma Corp 13, N. I. Still 22/8, I. Standard wagon 20, Scindia Steam 6/12, Titagar Paper 5/10, Imperial Bank 1475, Imperial Conty. 385.

Remarks.—Market firm in Howrahs and clives with buyers. High priced Jute shares are steady owing to increase in Raw Jute price.

BARLEY.

London, Jany. 11.

Karachi Barley:—Nominal.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORF OF S MONTAGU AND CO.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 16th inst. amounted to £142,946,525 as compared with £143,176,235 on the previous Wednesday.

Very little gold was on offer in the open market this week, and withdrawals from the Bank of England were made to complete the demand.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced since our last issue:—

	Received	Withdrawn.
December 17th	£107,000	£ nil
December 18th	nil	41,000
December 19th	nil	nil
December 21st	400,000	319,000
December 22nd	nil	320,000
December 23rd	nil	nil

The receipt of £107,000 on the 17th was in the form of bar gold, which, it is understood, represents the unsold balance of last week's arrival from South Africa. The £400,000 received on the 21st was announced as sovereigns released on account of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. The destinations of the £21,000 sovereigns withdrawn were given as follows:—£16,000 to Singapore and £5,000 to Holland, and the bulk of the bar gold sold was consigned to the Netherlands. During the week under review £173,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, increasing the net efflux, since the resumption of an effective gold standard, to £11,369,000.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 16th inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£790,060
Other Countries	4,100
	£794,160

EXPORTS.

Germany	£25,700
Netherlands	901,144
France	32,020
Switzerland	10,273
Egypt	34,230
Argentina	20,000
British India	18,360
Straits Settlements	73,940
Ceylon	10,000
Other Countries	3,247
	£1,158,902

We append figures relating to the trade of India during November last (in lacs of rupees):—

Imports of Merchandise on private account	18,73
Exports, including re-exports, of Merchandise on private account	30,51
Net imports of Gold	3,13
Net imports of Silver	1,44
Net imports of Currency Notes	2
Total visible balance of trade in favour of India	7,29
Net balance on Remittance of Funds, against India	5,66

According to cables received by Japanese bankers in New York, the embargo on the export of gold from Japan still remains in force, but, under special arrangements, as a protection for Japanese exchange, the Government has permitted the shipment of about Dols. 9,000,000 gold to the United States during the last two and a half months. On the other hand, the embargo regarding the export of silver from Japan (in force for more than eight years past) has been repealed. The country's industries, particularly textiles, do a large business in China, where payments are usually made on a silver basis.

The Transvaal gold output for November last amounted to 787,633 fine ounces, as compared with 812,832 fine ounces for October 1925 and 802,313 fine ounces for November 1924.

SILVER.

Business during the week has been but moderate. The Indian Bazaars are taking little interest just now, and most of the demand has come from China. Sales also were made for that quarter, and also for the Continent. Naturally the imminence of the holidays has tended to hinder any but absolutely necessary business.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 16th inst. were as follows:—

IMPORTS.

U. S. A.	£195,696
Mexico	182,905
Other Countries	15,462
	£394,063

EXPORTS.

France	£31,650
British India	153,065
Other Countries	17,488
	£201,633

FAMINE RELIEF IN ORISSA.

The following is a brief account of the relief extended to the famine people in Orissa by the Marwari Relief Society during December last:—

1. Brahmagiri Centre:—Relief was extended to twenty villages from this centre and 329 men, 511 women and 695 children were helped with 71 blankets, 210 dhoties, 283 woollen warm coats, 44 maunds of rice and 100 maunds of paddy. 125 patients were treated by the doctor of the Society especially deputed for the purpose. There is much scarcity of water supply within the circle of the Brahmagiri Police Station and the Society is making arrangements to dig up 3 pakka wells in suitable quarters to meet the urgent and pressing need of the situation. Small-pox has also broken out in the vicinity and many are falling victims to it. Several volunteers of the Society are also suffering from fever, cough and other diseases on account of the worse climate of the place.

2. Kanas Centre:—The Society has doled out relief with 148 dhoties, 98 coats, 20 blankets, 30 maunds of rice in 21 villages to 57 men, 174 women and 229 children. Small-pox prevails here too, but the climate is satisfactory.

Arrangements have presently been made to extend weekly relief at these centres to those who have no other source of maintenance whatsoever.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

To "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—The announcement by the Municipal Commissioner that the municipal ward elections will take place on 25th instant, seems to laymen inconsistent with the manifestoes of the candidates who state that the election will take place on Monday 1st February 1925. I regret to note that even some candidates seeking re-election could not make out the distinction.

25th January 1925 is the last nomination day and if there are as many candidates as there are seats in a particular ward, the Commissioner immediately after announces that there has been an uncontested election and no poll is necessary.

If on the other hand there are more candidates than the number of seats in a ward a poll has to be taken by the Commissioner on the seventh day under Sec. 27 of the Bombay City Municipal Act, for which purpose the 1st day of February 1926 is already fixed. Naturally there will be contests in various wards and the voters will be required to attend the polling booths on 1st February 1926 as already stated.—Yours, etc.

MOHANLAL M. DESAI.

Picket Road, Jan. 11.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's lecture on "The Indian Sandhurst Committee and Military Career for Indian Students" at the Students' Brotherhood premises Sandhurst Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
	a.m.	p.m.
Jan. 13 (Wed.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
Jan. 14, (Thurs.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m.
Jan. 15 (Fri.)	7h. 15m.	6h. 22m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The "Clan Monroe" arrived London evening of 8th instant.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when a Paper on "Is Ayurveda a quackery?" will be read by Dr. Jamshetji J. Modi.

MARWARI CHAMBER.

The Office of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Limited will be closed to-morrow (Thursday) on account of Solar Eclipse, and consequently the business of Hundi Chitthi will not be done. The payment of fixed deposits and time-limit Hundies falling due on that date will be made to-day (Wednesday).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Dio, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per .... "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 20th inst. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

E WARD VOTERS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the voters of E Ward will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girls' School Compound at Kamatipura 9th Street under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, when Messrs. Sayaji Silam, Balubhai Desai, B. N. Motiwala, Shankarrao Pupala, S. B. Awar, V. A. Desai and others will address the meeting on "The Forthcoming Election" All voters of E Ward are cordially invited to attend.

EUROPAN DRIVER CONVICTED

FINED RS. 300 FOR RASH DRIVING'

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment on Monday afternoon in the case in which J. H. Collinson was charged with rash and negligent driving at 2 a.m. on the 2nd instant. The facts of the case are already reported in these columns. His Worship in delivering judgment convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 300 and ordered the license to be suspended for three months.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

TOWN HALL EXHIBITION.

The annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will be held at the Town Hall from January 15 to January 29. There will be no At Home or formal opening ceremony this year, but invitations have been issued for a Private View on January 14. The exhibits which have been received indicate that the exhibition will reach the high standard of previous years, and that the various sections oil and water colour paintings, black and white drawings, sculpture, photography etc., will be fully representative. The charge for admission will be, as usual, one rupee.

A DISCLAIMER

To "The Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some people seem to think that there is only one man by name R. G. Pradhan throughout the length and breadth of India, and that is myself.

The statement published in your and other papers that Mr. R. G. Pradhan spoke on one of the resolutions moved at the non-Brahman Conference held at Amraoti during the Christmas week has caused misunderstanding which has amused me.

Some people with that characteristic defect of Indian mentality viz., a tendency not to be very particular in ascertaining facts, and to jump to hasty conclusions have wondered how I attended the non-Brahman Conference, and took part in its proceedings, and some have gone even to the length of attacking and abusing me.

For the edification of these gentlemen, I want to say that I did not attend the non-Brahman Conference.

Mr. P. G. Pradhan who is reported to have taken part in the proceedings of the Non-Brahman Conference may be my namesake; he is certainly not Mr. R. G. Pradhan M.L.C., representing the District of Nasik in the Bombay Legislative Council and "ploughing his lonely (not lonely now, at all events) furrow of liberalism" in that august Chamber.

I hope, I shall now be spared further inquiries, misunderstanding and criticisms on the score of my supposed presence at the Non-Brahman Conference.—Yours, etc.

R. G. PRADHAN, M.L.C.

Nasik,
January 6th, 1926.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS

INJUNCTION AGAINST CORPORATION.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL EXPENDITURE.

At the High Court on Monday Sir Chimanlal Setalvad appeared before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and applied on behalf of Mr. H. M. Chowna, a Corporator, for an injunction against the Bombay Corporation restraining them from spending Rs. 1,00,000 for purposes of relief works such as cleansing city, etc., as sanctioned by the Corporation meeting held on 9th November 1925.

The applicant stated that the original resolution of which the mover Mr. R. S. Asavle had given notice, was for distributing relief to the strikers, and the resolution that was passed though altered as above was intended to give effect to that object. It was, therefore, not competent for the Corporation to spend any part of Municipal funds for any other object.

His Lordship granted the interim injunction and also issued a rule to show cause why it should not be made absolute.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

Hormusji Manekji Chowna and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and others ..... Defendants.

This was an application for a rule nisi and interim injunction calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from spending any part of the municipal funds for the purposes of a certain resolution passed at a meeting of the Corporation on 19th November, 1925.

The plaintiffs' case was that Mr. R. S. Asawale, one of the councillors, had given notice to move that in view of the mills strike in the city, the Commissioner should be authorised to spend a sum of Rs. 100,000 for the relief of the workers who were suffering from starvation and to make arrangements to distribute relief immediately. The motion came up for consideration at an adjourned meeting of the Corporation on Nov. 19th when Mr. Asawale instead of the original motion set forth above moved that in view of the menace to the health of the city by the continued strike of the mill-hands and the resulting poverty and deterioration of physique, the Commissioner be authorised to spend Rs. 1,00,000 on relief works such as cleansing the city or reclaiming low-lying lands or in other ways. This motion was passed by the Corporation.

A grant was sanctioned at subsequent meetings of the Standing Committee of the Corporation. In pursuance of the said resolution, the 2nd defendant the Municipal Commissioner proceeded to give effect to the same and proposed to continue to do so. The plaintiff submitted that it was not competant to the Corporation to spend any part of the municipal funds for the purposes of the said resolution.

In substance the object of the resolution was to distribute relief to the mill-hands on strike as was clear from the terms of the original resolution and that the altered from of the resolution as passed was merely a cover to carry out the said real object. The plaintiff further contended that any moneys which had already been expended in carrying out the resolution, the same had been illegally and wrongfully spent.

On these allegations the plaintiffs prayed for an injunction restraining the defendants from spending any part of the municipal funds for the purposes of the said resolution.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs and applied for a rule and interim injunction.

In support of their application, the plaintiffs contended that the moneys received by the Corporation from the rate-payers were under the Bombay Municipal Act required to be credited to a fund called the municipal funds which should be held on the trusts and for the purposes as provided in the said Act. The resolution passed by the Corporation was ultra vires and illegal. The plaintiffs further alleged that the resolution had been rushed through a thin house against the protest of other members.

His Lordship after hearing counsel granted a rule and interim injunction as prayed.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Co. appeared for the plaintiff.

PAYMENT ON FORGED CHEQUE.

LIABILITY OF BANK ESTABLISHED

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fawcett.)

Ardeshir Khodabux ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

The Imperial Bank of Persia .. Defendants.

This was a suit to recover a sum of Rs. 3981 from the defendants who made payment for that amount on a cheque purporting to have been drawn and signed by the plaintiff but which the plaintiff alleged was a forgery.

The facts of the case have been already published.

His Lordship after taking evidence and hearing the arguments and contentions of the parties through their counsel, delivered judgment.

In the course of the judgment, his Lordship observed that at law there was no presumption that particular hand-writing alleged to be of a particular individual was his unless it was proved otherwise. Under Sec. 67 of the Indian Evidence Act it was clear that the signature or hand-writing alleged to be of a particular person must be proved to be the signature or hand-writing of that person.

His Lordship then dealt with the question of negligence on the part of the plaintiff with reference to the forged cheque. His Lordship discarded the theory that the cheque might have been signed in blank and declined by the plaintiff to his manager Ali Aga. The plaintiff was doing business in Bombay all the time and there was necessity for him to give blank cheques signed by him to his manager. Further there was no evidence to support such a theory. It was admitted by the learned counsel for the defendants that in law the bank was liable if the cheque was really forged unless such forgery was due to such negligence or conduct on the part of the plaintiff as would operate as an estoppel under Sec. 115 of the Indian Evidence Act. There was no evidence in this case to justify any estoppel against the plaintiff and it did not appear to his Lordship that if the cheque was really forged it was due to the negligence of the plaintiff.

His Lordship then dealt with the allegation of the defendants that the theft of a cheque from the plaintiff's cheque book as stated by him was bogus. His Lordship saw no ground for holding that the cheque was not stolen as alleged by the plaintiff. There was no evidence alleging any previous dishonesty or suspicion on the part of the plaintiff. Further there was no motive alleged or proved as to why the plaintiff should falsely stated that the cheque was stolen. His Lordship was satisfied with the demeanour and evidence of the plaintiff. The probabilities were in favour of the plaintiff to show that a theft had been committed of the disputed cheque from the plaintiff's cheque book.

His Lordship then dealt with the question as to whether the cheque was really forged or not, and in dealing with this question his Lordship carefully considered the expert evidence as to the hand-writing. His Lordship had to consider the difference between the genuine signature of the plaintiff and the signature on the disputed cheque. His Lordship also considered the signature of Ali Aga, the plaintiff's manager.

After a careful examination of the letters of those different signatures, his Lordship was of opinion that the signature on the disputed cheque resembled the genuine signature of the said Ali Aga. His Lordship thought that the plaintiff's signature did not resemble the signature on the forged cheque and accordingly held that the cheque was a forgery and consequently the defendants were bound to give credit to the plaintiff for the said sum of Rs. 3981 which they paid on the forged cheque on his behalf.

His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3981 with interest at 6 per cent from 10 June 1922 the date when the forged cheque was cashed by the defendant bank and the costs of the suit.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Henry Campbell instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. appeared for the defendants.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CANDIDATES' SYMBOLS.

In order to enable voters to identify the candidates for whom they may desire to vote at the ensuing Municipal elections, the Municipal authorities have printed distinctive symbols against the names of the candidates in the voting paper. Candidates, so desiring will have their symbols published in this columns:—

MR. LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.
Candidate from C Ward (Bhuleshwar)
SYMBOL in dispute with the Municipal Commissioner. Will be published when the matter is settled.

(Advt.)

CIVIL COURT AT ANDHERI.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, Jan. 6.

The Civil Court so urgently required to meet the long-felt and much-felt want of a large and ever increasing section of the vast population of the Thana District came into existence to-day at last. Fortunately the premises occupied for the housing of the Court is an elegant and commodious two-storied building at Andheri, standing in the midst of a pretty garden. The site was selected on account of its central position so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants of West Salsette. The Civil Court of Bassein also was recently altogether abolished and its work transferred to the new court at Andheri. The Bassein folk, so far from feeling in any way aggrieved by this arrangement seem to be rather jubilant over it, as they say that they will now be saved from much of the expense of hire for conveyance to a long distance, worry and vexation and the heavy costs involved owing to unusual delays and numberless postponements and the difficulty of getting competent local pleaders from a limited circle to handle their cases. One of the great advantages that will accrue by the transference of the Bassein Court is that it will now come under the wholesome vigilance and limelight of the Press in Bombay—so the Bassein people say.

Those in general to whom the new Civil Court has come as a boon and a blessing are loud in their praise of Sir Norman Macleod, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, as it is through his Lordship's efforts, it is gratefully remembered, that the new bench has come into existence.

During the recess, for the commemoration of the auspicious day, Mr. Dinkar V. Wagh, B.A., LL.B. got together all the pleaders present in Court for the taking of a group photo, the central figure, being that of the much honoured presiding judge Mr. N. N. Master. It is generally admitted that Government could make no better choice, and it is hoped all round that his organising ability will soon confer upon the Court the reputation of being a very useful smooth and quick working judicial machinery.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya on 10th January at Benares.

BHULESHWAR TANK.

PROPOSED RECLAMATION.

The question of improving the condition of Bhuleshwar Tank has been pending before the Corporation for over 15 years.

The question of improving the condition of Bhuleshwar Tank has been pending before the Corporation for over 15 years. The chief difficulty in the way of reclamation is the conflicting claims of several persons and bodies who are more concerned with the ownership of the tank than with the abatement of the nuisance. The matter is further complicated by the claims of the Municipality to the ownership of the tank.

The whole question has been considered by the Sanitary Measures Committee of the Municipal Corporation in consultation with the representatives of the Trustees of the Bhuleshwar Temple and of the Hindu Public in the locality, who were invited to meet the Committee with a view to discuss the question with them. There was a general agreement as to the measures required, but the Trustees of the Bhuleshwar Temple when asked whether they agreed to the following proposals regarding the filling in of the tank without prejudice to the claim of any party or person and subject to the sanction of the Corporation; namely

(a) The tank shall be filled up by the Municipality.

(b) A portion of the reclaimed area shall be thrown into the roadway without compensation.

(c) The rest shall be converted into a garden reserved for the use of the Hindoos only.

(d) The garden shall be maintained at Municipal expense.

(e) The garden to be named by any name suggested by the Trustees.

Have stated that they do not accept the proposals. The Committee are of opinion that in the interests of public health it is imperative that immediate steps should be taken to remove the nuisance. They therefore recommend that the proposals which have already been communicated to the Trustees of the Bhuleshwar Temple and which are mentioned in paragraph 2 of the report be adopted, subject to the further condition, viz. (f) that tanks of adequate size for bathing be provided by the Municipality.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Jan. 11.

The process of parting of ways between the two wings of the Swaraj Party that was set going by the Tambe incident, accentuated by propaganda on either side, but temporarily suspended by the truce at Bombay, was eventually brought to a fateful consummation at yesterday's general meeting of the Berar Swaraj Party, when the resignations of most of the Berar leaders and workers became, despite earnest exhortations to the contrary, an accomplished fact. The message sent to the meeting by Pundit Motilal as well as the touching appeals of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and M. V. Abhyankar imploring the members either to withdraw their resignation or postpone considerations of the same, proved of no avail. Mr. Jamnadas appealed to the members to keep their decision suspended at least till the 16th instant, when Mr. Kelkar would make up his mind after consultation with his associates, but the Berar Swarajists were adamant. The decision to accept the resignations having been taken, the whole House of Swarajists immediately turned itself into a non-Swarajist assembly and the fun of the matter was heightened when even the two members who had not resigned would not dare to take over charge of the party papers. These were at last entrusted to Mr. Y. M. Kale, M.L.C. of Buldana. A spirit of *amour propre* pervaded the deliberations and mutual adulation took the place of mutual recriminations which usually mark the proceedings of such eventful meetings. The incident once for all demonstrates the strength of the hold which Mr. Aney wields over his followers and fellow-workers in Berar.

After the meeting was over, I asked Mr B G. Khaparde if he would continue his membership of the C. P. Council and was immediately met with a reply of emphatic "No." Messrs. Kane and Kanitkar, I am told, will soon resign their seats and although Mr. Kale still holds on he is not prepared to be a party to the rejection of the budget even if an express mandate to that effect comes from the leader of the party.

London.—Under the Rugby Union Rules on Monday, Coventry drew with Llanelly, the score being 9 points all. Reuter's Special.

Jinga (Uganda).—Mr. Cobham arrived on Monday. All is well. He will probably depart on 13th January.—Reuter's Special.

London, Jan. 12.—Col. Gidney will leave for Marseilles to-morrow and embark from there on the "Ranpura" for India.—Reuter.

GERMAN CRISIS

BIG COALITION MOVE.

HINDENBURG'S THREAT.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Berlin.—President Hindenburg discussed to-day the political situation with Herrs Fahrenbach and Koch, leader of the Centre Party and Democrats, respectively, and asked them to inform him by 14th January the result of their efforts to form a big coalition. In the event of their failure, Hindenburg will take matters into his own hands, and appoint his own candidate.—Reuter.

BERAR SWARAJ PARTY.

PRACTICALLY DISSOLVED

YEOTMAL, Jany. 11.

The Swaraj Party in Berar virtually stands dissolved in view of the decision arrived at yesterday's general meeting of the Party accepting resignations of a number of members including that of Mr. Aney, President of the Party, as well as those of Messrs. Khaparde, Kane and Kanitkar, all members of the C. P. Council. Pandit Motilal Nehru had expressly deputed his personal secretary Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai with a message to the meeting advising the desirability of abiding by the decision of the Cawnpore Congress. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and M. V. Abhyankar who were requested by Pandit Motilal to attend the meeting made telling speeches exhorting the members to postpone consideration of the resignations, but Mr. B. G. Khaparde strongly insisted upon disposing of the item then and there in view of the bye-elections for which nominations must be put in before 15th instant. One member moved a formal resolution to defer consideration of the resignations "sine die" but it was negatived by an overwhelming majority, only two members voting for the proposition.

After the question of resignations was thus disposed of, the remaining subjects on the agenda regarding the consideration of the situation in the province, the definition of future policy and the question of putting up candidates for the ensuing bye-elections dropped off automatically. The papers of the Party were then entrusted to Mr. Y. M. Kale, M.L.C., of Buldana. The proceedings of the meeting were characterised by a spirit of friendly cordiality and not a word of recrimination or disrespect was uttered by a single member. Having reased to be memers of the Swaraj Party Messrs. Khaparde, Kane and Kanitkar have decided to resign their memberships of the C. P. Legislative Council.—A. P.

RELEASE OF AKALI PRISONERS.

GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

At the Punjab Legislature Council today Lala Bodh Raj asked if Government will please state whether any instructions were issued to the District Magistrate not to give facilities for the release of Akali prisoners even if they were prepared to give the undertaking referred to in the speech of His Excellency the Governor delivered in the Council on 9th July last; if so what were the reasons for the issue of such instructions and whether after the issue of such instructions any Akali prisoner was prepared to give the above undertaking and he could not be released because of such instructions.

Sir John Maynard replied: (a) Instructions were issued to the Inspector-General of Prisons and certain District Magistrates on 15th September, 1925, to the effect that no facilities should be given to any Akali prisoner to sign the prescribed undertaking unless with special sanction of Government to be obtained after reporting the circumstances. The object of those instructions was to avoid the appearance of bringing pressure upon any Akali prisoner to sign the undertaking; (b) Government is not aware that any Akali prisoner willing to give this undertaking failed to secure his release in consequence of these instructions. On the contrary one adult and thirty-four juveniles of this class were released thereafter.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road Fort).

MAY.

12th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	19.34
To-day's Opening Rate	19.35
Difference	+01
To-day's Closing Rate	19.48
Difference	+14

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

12th January, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	10.05
To-day's Opening Rate	10.07
Difference	+0.2
To-day's Closing Rate	10.09
Difference	+0 4

Sewri Closing Rate	Rs. 355-0-0
Khandi Closing Rate	Rs. 355-0-0

CALCUTTA SAARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12.

In the share market jutes with the exception of Howrah which is wanted by shorts this section ruled rather quiet with business passing only on a limited scale. Cottons were easier. Coals were steady with not such business offering. In miscellaneous only a moderate turnover is reported. In teas there is a steady enquiry for East India at gradually hardening rates. Rubbers were somewhat quieter. Amalgamated Malay is marked down 60 cents. Government securities were firm. Stock exchange will remain closed on Thursday the 14th instant on account of the solar eclipse. Following were to-day's closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 Rs. 100/7, 6 per cent bonds 1928 109/10.

Cottons:—Dunbar 183, Kesoram 4/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 321, Barnagore 164, Clive 34/8, Craig 5, Delta 448, Empire 54/4, Fort Gloster 820, Howrah 37/12, Hukumchand 10/4, Kamarhatty 572, Lansdowne 258/8, Lawrence 610, National 26/12 New Central 570, Northbrook pref. 116, Orient 179, Reliance pref. 116, Waverley 1/2.

Coals:—Bokaro and Ramgur 17/14, Burra Dhemo 4, Burrakur 24/4, Hurriludah 61/8, New Beerbhoom 28, New Kamdah 6/4, Patmohna 1/5, Raneegunge 33/12, Sowardih 1/12, Sudamdih 1/2, Union 1/4.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 36, Doomsbat 37, East India 25/1, Parbut 3/12, Jaldibari 20, Patrekoti 804, Teen Ali 21 Tirrihannah 22/2.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one-six and five-thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three-sixteenths pence.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION

MR. KAMAT TO CONTEST FOR KELKAR'S SEAT.

POONA CITY, Jan. 12

Mr. P. S. Kamat is offering himself for election to the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Central Division in the vacancy created by Mr. N. C. Kelkar's resignation. Mr. Kamat is a Liberal and was a member of the first Assembly for the same constituency.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay opened the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies on Tuesday.

Lieut.-General Sir Skipton and Lady Cumo and Major and Mrs. D. W. Wilson lunched at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday.

PATRIOTS COME AND SEE
MR. B. G. HORNIMAN
THE FRIEND OF INDIA
TO-NIGHT
AND DURING THIS WEEK
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926

A TRIUMPHANT ENTRY.

The reception accorded to Mr. B. G. Horniman yesterday was worthy of the man and the occasion. Before the welcome reached its cumulative splendour, attempts had been made under familiar auspices, to belittle the interest of the city in the re-entry of Mr. Horniman. It proved to be a conquering triumph. We are living in a period of political lethargy, but the arrival of Mr. Horniman galvanised the spirit of the people and the tributes paid to him were as significant as they were overwhelming. The vast concourse that thronged the route from Victoria Terminus to Congress House testified to the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people in greeting a leader who made the freedom of India his ruling passion in life and consecrated his talents to the achievement of a world-purpose; for on the liberation of India depends the mitigation of race conflict. Those who devote themselves to the evolution of the world toward the nobler reaches of harmony, have their primary mission in India, and Mr. Horniman has been singularly fortunate in discovering his role of doughty championship against all forms of oppression. Without any attempt to idealise his personality, we may with sincere appreciation describe him as one of the institutions of freedom. It is one of his innate traits to stand up for the defence of those who are wronged and who suffer through the assertion of brutal might. He enlivened the humanitarian movement in India, and when he espoused the cause of dumb creation, he was inspired by the zeal for righteousness which in its consistent progression compelled him, with greater ardour, to fight all forms of oppression. He is one of the few gifted enthusiasts who rebel against the differentiation of platitude from practice and it is to us a privilege to welcome the return in the arena of a fighter who pursues his ends with utter fearlessness.

Mr. Horniman's first speech in Bombay was characteristic of his spirit of devotion to the country. As a true soldier of freedom, he proclaimed that in serving India he was really shielding the honour and integrity of England To cant-ridden Englishmen, it must appear a paradox, but until the paradox becomes a lucid reality there will be the risk of people like Mrs. Besant, Mr. Andrews and Mr. Horniman being misunderstood and being even denounced as renegades. They are, however, not unaware of the dangers of their choice. Mr. Horniman told his audience yesterday that he preferred to forget the wrongs he had to endure, but as the chapter is closed we must gratefully linger on the intensity of his persecution. Had he been a victim of race-pride, there is no position of patronage and affluence in India to which he could not have successfully aspired. He chose the harder course of tyranny and calumny. In England he had to face the terrors of a conspiracy that treated him as an unspeakable outcaste. Behind his back in India, the counter-part of the same conspiracy heaped slander upon his purpose and career. Mr. Horniman was right in emphasizing last night that in the misrepresentations given out against him, there never was an iota of truth. Time and again he pleaded for the verdict of a court of law, but he was chased by the sneaking spirit of the moral assassin He is now back in India a free man exercising his rights as the citizen of civilised State. Long ago he could have bought back his privilege by the offer of an undertaking, but to men of his type the lawless restriction of freedom is too dear a price to pay for the opportunities of specious livelihood. All are proud of his courage and his refusal to incur obligations in his fight for justice He has come at a time when public life in Bombay sorely needed his personality and Mr. Joseph Baptista echoed the sentiments of the people in restoring to him the offer of leadership. As a writer, speaker and organiser, we have now an asset of resilient potentialities and no amount of vilification will deter him from the ambition of seeing India free before he dies.

The demonstrations last evening were nearly the most impressive we have had in recent times, and as a tribute to man who hates sluggishness and equivocation, they furnish a happy augury for the revival of militant political action. His earnestness and his capacity for lucid thought will be a stimulating influence among us. Like all forceful personalities, Mr. Horniman manages to evoke the chafing hostility of his opponents and he deserves the support of the people while grotesque accounts are given of his aims and measures. Some charitable Englishmen regard him as a dangerous faddist; practically all the support he can get must come from Indians. The welcome he has received is an earnest of their goodwill. There is in him one supreme quality outweighing all imperfections; that is the glowing humanity of a heart which takes no account of costs in the relief of injustice and suffering. At the risk of violating the confidence that ought to surround private charity, we would recall a singular instance of his impulsive chivalry Late in the night after the revels of welcome, he quietly appealed to the kindness of a friend to show him one of the slum-lanes of Bombay where the widowed mother of an old servant who had died in his exile, happened to be living Stealthily they evaded the rush of friends and Mr. Horniman went to the place offering condolence. He may not like this publicity, but we cannot forbear reference to the first deed characteristic of the man. After consoling the aged woman, Mr. Horniman emptied his purse into her hands and fled back to his hosts without mentioning a word about his touching excursion. The deed was typical of his nature, and it is just as well that the public should know from an example, the quality of the man they have rightly and profusely honoured To him all suffering is a challenge to the kindliness of true manhood. While his enemies will ere long condemn him for his supposed craze for monstrous notoriety, Indians may rely upon his zeal for the relief of distress, in all spheres of life. Politics is only one part of the man; the governing impulse is humanitarianism. Such a personality is in full kinship with the Indian spirit Our duty is joyously to welcome him back with all the enthusiasm evinced in the memorable scenes of Tuesday.

ART IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Not enough serious attention has been paid, if at all, to the statement of principle and policy contained in the report of the University Reforms Committee. No University, as the Committee says, can offord to neglect the stimulus of an intimate study of foreign experience, culture and civilisation. There is an element of truth in the platitude. But, like all platitudes, it is deprived of that truth and loses its force when it is deliberately misapplied. The stimulus from foreign resources cannot have any value or be effective if it is forced on those who have been kept ignorant about their own resources. It will not be, in the circumstances, a stimulus but a crushing burden. The Committee does not seem to have realised this fact in its observations on the subject of the Faculty of Fine Arts. The faults in the training given at present in the schools of art in India have been for decades the common theme of every competent observer. The ineffectiveness of the Indian Schools of Art is due, the Committee observes, "not so much to faults in the training as to the paucity of educated men with artistic genius and of a cultivated public to give employment to the artist." The Committee would, therefore, recommend nothing and wait till educated men with artistic genius come into being. The Committee would avoid all questions of technique and yet it happens to recommend the separation of drawing from manual training. Its apology for the existing system of training in the art schools and recommendations for the drawing and manual training are unaccompanied by any intelligible argument. But the reactionary proposals embodied in the paragraph on architecture contain sufficient testimony to the spirit which has dictated the recommendations. The university is told to do nothing because "it would be unwise for it to set up a rival professional course." Why is it unwise? For whom is it unwise? It would be, the statement proceeds, "better to encourage the development of the existing school under the control of professional Associations." Which are these Associations? Do they include the Associations in England? And, why should the School be under their "control"? If the university degree would not, as the Committee is made to suggest, "add any value in the eyes of the profession, why should the profession be "jealous of any interference by the university?" There is altogether too much of the pandering to the monopolising proclivities of the profession. It should be instructive to know the source of its championship. The fact that the university is asked to recognise the diplomates of "any school recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects" is significant of the mentality that has guided the recommendations. If the proposals made by the Committee involve, as they do at present, the continuation of the blunders of an irresponsible administrative department, of the pandering to the greed of a "jealous" profession and of gratuitous "control" from abroad, they should be unhesitatingly rejected. The university is no place for propounding theories and practices convenient to interested professions or corporations or administrative departments. We have had more than enough of such "stimulus" from foreign contact. We have paid heavily for that. Our cities are a living monument to the horrors we have accomplished from the "stimulus". Let us begin to rely on our own exertion.

The reactionary proposals and theories implied in the Report, if carried out, would seal our servility. The needs of the student cannot be judged, as the Committee judges them, from the fact that they find "suitable employment". Every one from the coolie to the coroner finds a suitable employment if the question of the suitability is left to those who have nothing to lose and everything to gain by the decision. The question is not that the students find suitable employment. The question is: are the students secured the training and opportunities by which they can command the best work and the highest posts available in the country? Their needs cannot be estimated by the crumbs thrown to them as clerks or draughtsmen. That is not "suitable employment" from their point of view. And, in deciding the future educational requirements of the country their needs as decided by them, not by a profession which provides them with a "suitable employment," should be the final consideration. Their aspirations and ideals must be acknowledged. They cannot be judged by what they are compelled to do under adverse conditions. The University may start with the lectures proposed in the Report. Even that proposal requires careful handling. But it should under no circumstance lend the weight of its authority to the reactionary theories propounded in the Report. If they are accepted, they will betray our incompetence for independence and initiative. We cannot leave the future of our young men to be decided by interests alien in their ambitions and understanding.

Notes of the Day.

Corporation Finance.

On the resumption of the annual budget debate on Monday in the Bombay Corporation, the Commissioner in defending the increased activity of the Executive pointed out that "in a place like Kamatipura after the morning cleaning one could sit down on the road and eat his dinner without feeling any nausea." We hope some of our Civic Fathers will put the remarks of Mr. Clayton to an immediate test and arrange at least an alfresco breakfast on a Kamatipura road. They are likely to find that the picture of cleanliness is a bit overdrawn. There may have occurred a general improvement in the promptitude with which the Sanitary Department of the Corporation does its work, but the question before its members is why the municipal expenditure is growing at such a rapid rate and why there is no check to the habit of sanctioning large schemes "without a thorough investigation of their resources and financial bearings." The Corporation has during the last decade got into the habit of borrowing without serious consideration of the danger to its financial credit large sums of money though they are not required for immediate use. This is a matter which we hope will be thoroughly examined during the course of the debate which stands adjourned.

Ways and Means.

It is a pity that many members of the Corporation do not take informed interest in consideration of ways and means in the budget proposals. There is a very great possibility that unless the Corporation fights out successfully with the Government the question of the latter's contribution to the additional expenditure on primary education it is to incur, we shall have further municipal taxation in the city. Are the ratepayers going to stand such increase without demanding from their representatives that they should explores every means of retrenchment in the expenditure before allowing any further increase in the income by way of additional taxation? From the general tax alone the income has increased by 20 lakhs during the last five years, but the rate of expenditure is fast outstripping the increase. We can understand that in a growing city, with its increasing demand for civic amenities, there must be a proportionate increase both in income and expenditure, but we would like the Corporation not to forget that the criticism that the methods of expenditure now in vogue require a thorough overhauling has not been successfully met by the Municipal Executive.

STOP PRESS.

DANGER NOT YET.

ASIATIC BILL POSTPONED?

While going to press we received the following cable from Mr. C. F. Andrews:—

"Received unofficial news Asiatic Bill now very unlikely come up before March earliest possible date but also not improbable postponed till May."

A GUJERAT UNIVERSITY.

A PLEA AND A SCHEME.

II.

(CONTRIBUTED)

Even if Baroda is by itself unable or unwilling to strike out a new line in University creations,—though we fancy the establishment and maintenance of a unitary, residential teaching university at Baroda open to all citizens of the Presidency would be, in the long the run, cheaper for the Baroda State and far more beneficial than any scheme of co-operation in a university established in any other part of Gujerat,—the case for a special, separate university of Gujerat remains as urgent and undeniable as ever. Gujerat must have a university of its own, at a moment when it is clear the only salvation for the University of Bombay lies in the decentralisation of the existing territorial university for the Presidency. Gujerat must have a university of its own, not only because it has adequate equipment in the shape of educational institutions and intellectual activities; not only because its cultural consciousness of a distinctentity is gathering strength everyday and striving for more distinct expresssion; but because the needs of the people of Gujerat, with their centuries old aptitude for industry and commerce, are so different from the needs of any other province in the Presidency that a single university catering for the whole of the Presidency cannot possibly serve the needs of Gujerat effectively.

A Just Claim.

There is, at this time of the day, hardly any controversy as to the need for a university in Gujerat, as to the justice of the claim of the spokesmen of Gujerat for such an institution at the same time that a similar one is set up in and for Maharashtra. The question, if at all there is one in dispute is a question as to the form of that university, as to its scope and functions. The educationists of Poona have shown how acute a difference there can be on this matter. They are sharply divided between a wholly, exclusively teaching university of the Oxford type and modified edition of the present University of Bombay. There is a great deal of substance in the arguments on either side. But as far as the analogy can be applied to Gujerat, it is clear that unless the Native States in the Province help to realise this dream of too ardent educationists, the idea of a wholly and solely residential and teaching University must be abandoned. Gujerat is, collectively, rich enough in equipment of an educational kind,—in schools and colleges and intellectual associations,—to justify the contemplation of a separate university. But no single district of the province is by itself able to support such a scheme. For the province of Gujerat, therefore, the local University must be of an affiliating kind. It is conceivable, indeed, that the perception of the advantages of a centralised teaching centre, with a very extensive and varied teaching programme, could be created if all the states and bodies, now maintaining collegiate institutions in Gujerat, are agreed to transfer their present institutions with staff and equipment to a common centre, there to be absorbed and assimilated into a teaching and residential university by a steady process of co-ordination and expansion. The transfer of colleges from state or district capitals to a single university town has always this disadvantage: that education becomes necessarily limited to those who can afford the unavoidably higher expenditure of a distant centre. The numbers seeking education must not, in our judgment, be discouraged, in India's social and economic problems are to be satisfactorily solved. And, the alternative of demanding maintenance of all the students that could otherwise obtain education in the collegiate institutions in the different centres would impose too heavy a strain to be practicable. It seems thus inevitable that the new University of Gujerat must begin as an affiliating university, seeking, at the same time, to remove or minimise the defects and shortcomings of such affiliating institutions by introducing as strong a degree of control and co-ordination between the several teaching institutions affiliated to the University as may be, or become practicable. And, for itself in the main centre the local Gujerat University may even develop on the lines of teaching University centralising the entire teaching in a common organisation wherein all the existing institutions may be,—must,—absorbed and assimilated.

Plea for Cooperation.

By this means, the idea of a Gujerat University draws near realisation than by any other means. The several states will no doubt have to consent to a system of co-ordination, just as they do to-day in regard to the existing presidency University of Bombay. Many there are who apprehend the states will not be willing to agree to such a co-operation and co-ordination: we do not think they will make any difficulties, unless they are prepared to found universities of their own,—which would be a distinct gain to the cause of higher education in the country; and provided that the new university of Bombay refuses to recognise and affiliate any colleges in a district where a separate university more congenial to the district in question exists. Limits will, of course, have to be prescribed for each such province supposed to be suitable or ripe for a university of its own; and in demarcating such limits, there may be danger of some arbitratriness. But that problem is not at all insoluble; nor need the limits initially imposed be regarded as absolutely immut-

(Continued on page 9.)

THE DAY OF TRIUMPH.

NOT BACK ON SUFFERANCE.

"DETERMINED TO SEE END OF ALIEN DOMINATION."

GREAT MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.

At the Congress House, yesterday evening, a great meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other Associations in the city to give a welcome to Mr. B. G. Horniman. The crowd was very large and almost overflowed the spacious compound—the people having commenced to gather from 5 o'clock. Mr. Horniman and Mrs. Naidu were received with great enthusiasm and their speeches did not fail to reach the highest expectations of the audience.

For the last many years Bombay had rarely an occasion to see so much enthusiasm, and Mr. Horniman who made a fine speech was very warmly applauded. He was rather subdued, but the fire was still there and he recanted nothing and apologised for nothing. If anything, he emphasised the importance of freeing this country from the shakles of a foreign bureaucracy, because not only was it demoralising to India but also to England. His speech was short, but it contained all that was necessary for the occasion.

Mrs. Naidu who received a great ovation on rising to speak said they had assembled there for a great demonstration of joy. After nearly seven years not one but hundreds of thousands of faces had come to give a welcome to India's friend. Kings had come to India through the ages—kings and emperors of many races and many cultures—but no one had received such a spontaneous welcome as this exile. (Hear, hear.) "This man, convicted, arraigned and accused of devotion to India, whose only crime was his love of freedom for humanity—he wanted India to be free. Truth always prevails even against the might of tyranny, and truth has prevailed, love has prevailed and freedom has prevailed."

A King in Exile.

Was there need of words, Mrs. Naidu continued, on her part to assure Benjamin Guy Horniman that the heart of India loved him faithfully. They were not there to make speeches but to make pledges in honour of the return of the patriot who loved India. After seven years Horniman was not forgotten in an India which had moved forward during that period. Need she tell them what Horniman, the English man would do in India and for India? He would re-awaken India. He would say to the Indian people that slavery was the only dishonour and that the only exile from honour was slavery. In England the finger of scorn was pointed at him. Why? Because, forsooth, he loved the Indian people and that love was a crime! But those of them who saw Horniman in exile saw a king in exile ready to crown him with glory so long as the Indian nation was alive to remember his services.

Slavery only Dishonour.

That day Horniman had returned. Tomorrow he would begin his daily avocation for the people. How would they give him some token and pledge to serve and die for freedom—that freedom for which Horniman had suffered and the cause of which he had now returned to serve. Had not his services and sufferings rent their hearts? Had not his privations and the injustice that he had endured brought floods of tears to their eyes? For those sacrifices, privations and miseries, Mrs. Naidu bade the people of this country to give the only honour that was worthy of Horniman and that was worthy of the Indian people, by realising that the only dishonour was slavery and that the only honour in which he could serve them and help them and strengthen them was deliverance, for bondage was the only unforgivable sin.

Pledge your love for Freedom.

With her voice which was the one voice representing the myriads of voices of this great city she bade Mr. Horniman a welcome and she asked the first citizen of Bombay to show the joy of the people of this great city by welcoming him in their name. She also asked Moulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. James Godfrey of the South African Deputation to address a few words. Concluding she said let them all with one voice with one dedicated purpose, with one pledge and one vow say that they would be true to the flag which was flying over the Congress House that Temple of India's Freedom—swearing and pledging and consecrating their love for freedom. (Loud Applause).

MR. J. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, in welcoming Mr. Horniman on behalf of the first city in India, said it was a mistaken idea that the lord mayor of Bombay ruled Bombay. In fact, he did not get even a motor car for a joy ride! (Laughter). Continuing he said that day was a day of joy without alloy. He had occasions to welcome many people before, even the King of Belgium, but he never felt so happy as he felt in welcoming Mr. Horniman (cheers). He was kidnapped by night and they offered the greatest ransom but could not get him back. But he had come back amongst them after all like a conquering hero. (Cheers). When he (Mr. Baptista) was going to England some years ago on the Home Rule Mission, Mr. Horniman told him to go with the mission of John the Baptist to prepare the way for India's Swaraj. Well, he went like John the Baptist and his cry went for Home Rule in the wilderness, but Mr. Horniman had come back amongst them as Moses to save his people. (Applause).

Serve the Motherland.

Mr. Baptista, asked his audience if they loved him (thundering echoes of "yes"). Then you must serve him by service to your Motherland in the spirit of sacrifice. You cannot do better than what Mr. Horniman has done." When he late Sir P. M. Mehta, proceeded Mr. Baptista, brought him he was a lamb but soon he became a powerful lion (cheers). The walls of Jericho would fall to pieces if they all stood by him with hearts and souls. India must make Mr. Horniman as her spokesman and the voice of India would become the voice of God. Mr. Horniman had come to India, defying the bureaucracy—no passports (laughter)—and he would get for India liberty, fraternity, equality and above all Swaraj (cheers). Finally, he appealed Hindus, Muslims and all other communities to be united and be ready for Swaraj. He then garlanded Mr. Horniman on behalf of the first city in India.

MR. JAMES GODFREY.

Mr. James Godfrey, the Deputy President of the South Arican Deputation, said it gave him exceedingly great pleasure to be there and in the name of the South African Deputation he extended his warm welcome to Mr. Horniman. That was not the first time that he had seen Mr. Horniman. In the year 1914 after the campaign of Civil Disobedience in South Africa he had come to India and then he came to know Mr. Horniman. They were grateful to Mr. Horniman for the support he gave to the cause of South Africa at the time and the great service he rendered to them. It seemed to him that Mr. Horniman's arrival in India was like a silver lining in the cloud. He championed their cause then and they were grateful to him in South Africa for his trenchent and forcible pen, and he hoped he would again champion their cause with success now. Nobody could extend him a warmer and heartier welcome than the members of the South African deputation. In conclusion, he congratulated Mr. Horniman on behalf of the deputation. (Applause).

M. SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said he was an outlaw and he did not care for the consequences. It was said that they hated Englishmen because they were Englishmen, but here was an Englishman who loved Indians and was ready to serve them and was friends with them and who was loved by Indians in turn. India could not tolerate those Englishmen who wanted to treat her sons as slaves and who wanted to exploit her. But such an Englishman as Mr. Horniman, India would never forget. Addressing Mr. Horniman, he said since he had left the shores of India tremendous changes had taken place. When Mr. Horniman left Indians were soft and used to clothe themselves in beautiful clothes and rode beautiful motor cars and used to gather on the grounds of the Government House at the Malabar Hill. There was then only a small band of workers like Mr. Umar Sobani and others. To-day, a new spirit had come over the people of India, and India was entirely different although there might be differences between the people here and there and also difficulties. But, at Cawnpore under the sorceress of Bengal they had achieved a great success, in spite of their quarrels and bickerings.

A Purse.

He then presented Mr. Horniman with a purse on behalf of the workers in the Khilafat Press, because they too had suffered in the cause of this country. But, since Mr. Horniman was a baby in money matters he would give the purse to Mr. Tairsee to keep for the present, as he knew how to keep his money. He hoped, in course of time, the people of Bombay would give money enough to Mr. Horniman to keep him in comfort. (Loud applause)

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman, who on rising was received with defeaning cheers which continued for some for moments, said: "Our chairman has told us that this is not a meeting called for the purpose of making speeches I wish she had kept her word, instead of asking me on such a difficult occasion to stand up and speak to you, because I assure you, I say it out of no pretence or no false modesty, but it is absolutely impossible for me, or I should think for any human being in the circumstances, to express to you what I feel on this wonderful occasion. My friends, remember that I have waited nearly seven years to set my foot once more on the soil of our dear country—India, to come to Bombay and see the beautiful streets once again, to look into your faces and to know that I am here, able to take my part with you in the great battles that we must always go on fighting until the goal is won. And now that I am here after all that time, now that my fond dreams have been realised, with a fulfilment that I can hardly have expected, I assure you that it is quite impossible for me to put into words the thoughts that fill my heart and my mind. But there are a few things which it is my duty to say on this occasion. I do not want you to ask me for a speech, but I ask you to listen for just a few minutes while I say what I think it is necessary to say on the occasion of my first public utterance in Bombay.

Governmeur's untrue charges

"I want to say first—it has been said by me elsewhere and it has been said by many of my friends, but it is necessary that I should take this occasion on my first appearance in Bombay of saying it once more—that there has not been one word of truth spoken about me by the Government, by the representatives of the Government, or any one speaking on behalf of the Government of India, or the Government of Bombay, or the Secretary of State for India in England, that there has not been one word of truth. ("Shame, Shame"). Not in any thing that they have put forward as a reason for my banishment from this country was there a word of truth. From the very beginning, from the time that Mr. Montagu—he is dead and we should say nothing about people who are dead and, therefore, I should say nothing hard about Mr. Montagu—but from the time that Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons endeavoured in 1919 to justify my deportation until quite recently when in the Legislative Assembly Sir William Muddiman, or whatever you call it (laughter) endeavoured once more to justify the attitude of the Government of India, they have never spoken one word of truth in anything that they have said. I do not want to go into it. I want to forget it. I am glad to forget it, but in justice not only to myself but to my frieids also I am bound in my own defence to tell from my own lips that there was never any truth in anything of it at all.

Not Back on Sufferance.

"Then I have to say this to you. Certain expressions have appeared in the public press, certain expressions have fallen from some of my own friends, which might give the impression that I am standing here on sufferance, that I am here by the kind consent and permission of the Government of Bombay. My friends, I am here at this moment by my own free will. I am here because although they tried to keep me out, I had a right to come, I had a right as a British citizen, as a friend of India, and because I had a right as an ordinary human being to move to the country where I had my domicile for so many years. That I did not come before may have been due and was due to circumstances over which I had no control, but circumstances over which the Government of Bombay had certainly no control either. (Laughter.) I came at the first opportunity that was afforded me because I have felt—and if any one thinks I am not saying what is true they can refer to those to whom I have spoken about this for the past five or six years,—I knew that when I came to put the matter to the test they could not without performing an act of supreme illegality, prevent me from setting my foot on Indian soil. And through all the disappointments, may all the shocks, when that policeman told me on the ship at Colombo "You will not be allowed to land here and when I said to him "The alternative is that I should be carried to Shanghai," and he said "he knew nothing about it, but that I could not land there, I knew then that I was going to land at Colombo. (Laughter). When they tried to prevent me from leaving the Customs Jetty at Colombo, I knew that I was going to leave the Custom Jetty at Colombo, and when that Police Officer at Dhanushkodi, when I was about to set foot on Indian soil, told me in the same words "You may not be allowed to land here,"—in spite of all the hopeless appearance of the situation, I never had any doubt that I was going to land and that I was going to come straight to Bombay in spite of all the Government might say.

The Same old Horniman

"I only say all this because I do not want you to think that you have got any sort of Horniman here but the Horniman who went away from you. (Laughter). My friends, I am not speaking boastfully all these things. I am saying them because it is right that there should be no sort of misunderstanding as to why and how I am here. Five or six years ago, I think it was perhaps five years, I was asked by a friend of the late Mr. Montagu whether I was prepared, if I were allowed to return to India, to give an undertaking and I said promptly "No, not in any circumstances, not any kind of undertaking whatsoever." I refused because much as I longed to return to India, much as I suffered from the fact that at that time it seemed impossible that I could come here, I could not have come except as a self-respecting friend of India, who was under no sort of control at all in regard to the freedom of his action, and had I given an undertaking at any time I should have been false to my trust, false to the great friendship that you have shown me, for which I am so deeply grateful, and false to the noble cause that we are all here to serve. Therefore, do not suppose as some people appear almost to have supposed that I am under any sortof obligation to anybody for my presence here to-night.

Domination Mutually Demoralising.

"I am here, as I said, the same Horniman, quite unchanged, and I still hold the same views that I held then, and I am still as free and as determined to speak and write for everything that I hold to be right and just within the law and to do it with all my might and with all my heart and with all my love for this great

(Continued on page 8.)

FIGHT AS OF YORE.

GREETINGS TO HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman has received innumerable messages of welcome from his friends all over India. Owing to consideration of space we give below only those from Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. V. J. Patel, President Legislative Assembly and Hakim Ajmal Khan:—

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

"Dear Friend,

"Most welcome. What an agreeable surprise! I hope you are well and fit enough to fight as of yore. —Yours sincerely,

Sabarmati, "M. K. GANDHI."
9-1-26.

THE SPEAKERS' WELCOME.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

"Hearty congratulations and cordial welcome.—Patel.

TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

"I congratulate you on your return to India which signalises the triumph of truth. India can never forget the noble way in which you have served her through the "Chronicle" and otherwise. I rejoice that India is once more enabled to profit by having your views on problem of regaining her freedom.—Ajmal Khan."

HORNIMAN BACK HOME.

BOMBAY GIVES ROUSING RECEPTION.

TRIUMPHANT PROCESSION: MEMORABLE SECNES.

Yesterday was a day of triumph that was given him on his return after seven years' exile to the city he loved so much might have made any body proud, and it certainly made Mr. Horniman glad and proud that the people whom he had served so well had not yet forgotten him and still remembered him gratefully. The splendid reception that was accorded him in Bombay on Tuesday is given to but few, although aspired by many. If the enthusiasm that was rekindled in the hearts of the people yesterday is a token of the enthusiasm that is going to infuse new life in the political work of Bombay, then it is indeed a happy augury.

Mr. Horniman arrived at Kalyan early morning yesterday and it was arranged that he should get down there and remain for several hours until it was time for him to take the special train, that was being prepared for him, was ready in the afternoon. A special train finely decorated with sweet smelling jasmine flowers, and the national banner of India, was got ready with two or three carriages for Mr. Horniman and his friends who had come all the way from Bombay to give him a warm welcome back to his city where he had served the people with so much devotion, courage and sacrifice. A deputation had gone to Kalyan on behalf of the several national bodies in the city—Mr. R. H. Gandhi represented the Swaraj Party, Mr. Jamnadas Erruaza was on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and Mr. Jivraj Nensey, represented the Municipal Nationalist Party. With Mr. Horniman had come from Poona Messrs. Chaganlal Nanavaty and Mr. Venkatram. Besides there were several other persons who had come to the station to offer Mr. Horniman their tribute of admiration and love. They all garlanded him. By that time the special train was ready. Mr. Nensey had put himself in charge of it, he was arranging the whole show since morning.

At Thana and Dadar.

The train started about 4.30 p.m. when there was a good gathering on the platform, and it steamed out of the station amidst the cheers of Mr. Horniman's admirers. The special had to stop at Thana and Dadar, where again Mr. Horniman's admirers would note be satisfied unetil he got down from his train and showed himself to them, so that they could smother him under flowers. At Thana Mr. Padhye, garlanded him on behalf of the Congress Committee and Miss Shanta Karnik presented a beautiful handspun khaddar garland on behalf of the local Spinners' Association. At Dadar, the Matunga Congress Committee and many other associations came to receive him. By the time the train arrived at Victoria Terminus it was about 5.30 p.m., the time appointed for the procession.

At Bori Bunder.

And what was the scene that unfolded itself before Mr. Horniman's eyes? It was a seething crowd of humanity of all the communities in the city, enthusiastically gathered round the train making all egress impossible. The crowd simply surged round him and it was only with the greatest difficulty and the herculean efforts of the volunteers that Mr Horniman reached the beautifully decorated motor car that was to take him in procession through the city. The gathering was vast and represented the various communities in Bombay. Most of the prominent men in the city were there to extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Horniman. Among those present were:—Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Jinnah, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, Jamanlal Bajaj, Shankerlal Banker, S. A. Brelvi, Osman Sobani, Pathar, James Godfrey, Sorabji Rusteomji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, and M. K. Azad, Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee. Most of the members of "The Chronicle" staff were travelling in Mr. Horniman's compartment from Kalyan where they had gone to welcome back their chief.

The Procession Starts

A few minutes after the arrival of the train the procession stated from Bori Bunder, and progress could only be made at a snail's pace, so great and enthusiastic was the crowd round Mr. Horniman's motor car. Every now and then the procession had to stop in order that he might be garlanded by a grateful people. In the front car was a cinema machine, and in the next was a pilot car containing the volunteers and their captain and Mr. Vithaldas Damodar. The third car contained Mr. Horniman with Mrs. Naidu and Mr. S. A. Brelvi and Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee. The next car contained the formidable Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Nariman with his friends following it was Mr. Chaganlal's car containing the press representatives and Mr. J. B. Patel. Several other cars followed.

A Wonderful Sight.

Slow was the progress of the whole grand procession, for everywhere on all sides there was a surging crowd of humanity. As far as the eyes could reach behind and in front there was a densely packed mass of people of all communities. People took advantage of every nook and corner and every verandah and roof to catch a glimpse of Mr. Horniman. Everywhere there were decorations, but as usual the Marwari Bazar was easily the first in point of its beautiful and costly decorations on all sides. Costly shawls silks and brocades were hung about everywhere. At the Mahajan Association Mr. Horniman was made to get down and they would not allow him to proceed until he was garlanded and welcomed in the old fashioned way. Near the Crawford Market and all along the way in fact the car had to be halted.

At Congress House.

In this way slowly the procession reached the Congress House about 7-15 p.m. where again a huge crowd had collected to welcome and hear Mr. Horniman. The large gathering reminded one of the old Shantaram's chawl day and the enthusiasm certainly was unique and not seen in Bombay for a long time past. Mr. Horniman came to the Congress House with Mrs. Naidu and Moulana Shaukat Ali and others and tremendous was the welcome given him there. Mr. Horniman's speech has lost none of the old fire and none of its earnestness and he hit hard and hit well. Mrs. Naidu in her beautiful language paid Bombay's tribute to him. Mr. Horniman reiterated his desire to serve India and be true to her.

At the "Chronicle" Office.

After the speech Mr. Horniman went to the "Bombay Chronicle" office where his old colleagues were waiting to welcome him. But no body of men was more enthusiastic than the workmen in the "Chronicle" Press who wanted to give Mr. Horniman a right royal welcome. Mr. Horniman accordingly saw his old friends in the office and spoke to each of them a kind word, as was his went, and about nine in the night he went to Walkeshwar to the bungalow of Mr. Mansen Cursondas Chabildas Bar-at-Law where he is putting up as latter's guest.

A Day of Triumph.

Thus a great day ended—a day of triumph of an indomitable will, to which the whole Bombay loved to pay its tribute of affection.

FROM POONA TO KALYAN.

(From our Special Representative.)

Poona, though only in receipt of tardy news, was throbbing with excitement and notwithstanding short notice, the city's representatives rose to the occasion. Every important organisation was represented in according a hearty welcome to Horniman back to the land of his adoption. An interesting feature was the mustering on the platform of a number of Poona journalists, a proof of their high regard for their professional brother, and testifying their pleasure at having in their midst once more a distinguished journalist who had proved that pen is mightier than the sword in flat reversal of the blatant doctrine which found favour in the days of the Lawrences and O'Dwyers. After exchanging greetings with his Bombay friends, who were the first to board the train, Horniman recognized at once the veteran Marathi journalist Vasudeva Joshi of the Chitrasala fame, Vasukaka, as he is familiarly known, humorously alluded—and one could detect a tinge of regret—that during his visit to England with Lokhamanya Tilak, he had a small beard and it had disappeared since his return home. The veteran Paranjpye was not less enthusiastic in his greetings of welcome towards an old comrade. The first class coupe compartment rapidly filled in with friends and admirers, and it is worthy of note that the group of responsive co-operators and the "Kesari" office were well represented. Mr. Horniman was garlanded on behalf of the "Kesari" office by Mr. Divekar, Assistant Editor of the "Kesari" and by Mr. P. V. Mahajan representing the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee. Garlands and bouquets were presented to Mr. Horniman on behalf of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, the Khilafat Committee, the Poona District Congress Committee and other associations. In addition to those already men-

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GIVE UP SOCIAL WEAKNESS

ASSIMILATE GOOD POINTS OF WESTERN CULTURE

GAEKWAD'S ADDRESS.

(From our Special Representative.)

BARODA, Jan. 11.

In a gorgeously decorated pandal H. H. the Maharaja was given addresses by a number of organisations, the principal one being one on behalf of the Baroda State people, which was read and presented by Mr. Maganbhai Haribhakti, the Nagarsheth of Baroda, and President of the Golden Jubilee Committee. The address refers to all salient points of administrative reforms undertaken in the reign of Maharaja, and prays to God to grant long life to extend the Maharaja's "beneficial and glorious rule for a very long time and that he may bestow upon us the good fortune of celebrating your Highness's Diamond Jubilee." Among other addresses were those from the Surat City Municipality, the Mill-owners' Association, the Poona Education Society which conducts the new Poona College and the Hindu Maha Sabha. The presence of Sjt. Abbas Ali Tyebji in pure Khadi dress with a Khadi robe fitting on his respected person like a roman toga attracted much notice as he presented the Baroda Mahomedan Community's address. The principal, Mr. N. M. Shah, presented an address on behalf of the Poona Shikshna Prasarak Mandal. Lala Lajpat Rai's unavoidable absence in Burma prevented him from presenting the Hindu Maha Sabha's address.

MAHARAJA SPRINGS SURPRISE ON ALL.

The Durbar composed as it was of a mass of Jamkhandi and Savantwadi and the Maharani of Cooch Behar (who is a daughter of the Maharaja of Gaekwar) and Chief Officers of the State was overtaken by surprise when the Maharaja rose to address the gathering though, according to the printed programme he was to have dispersed the gathering. Amidst the roaring of guns the Maharaja delivered a most eloquent and extempore speech which elicited admiration from scrupulous critics for the Maharaja's powers of delivery, easy flow of English and its substance. To say the least, any public leader of great reputation would hardly have disowned a single word of what the Maharaja spoke, and would have gladly declared or endorsed all the sentiments that it contained. He said that different communities, religions and sects appeared like the variegated colours of a carpet which emphasised only the different colours of harmony, and declared that nothing could prevent India from being one strong united nation in spite of the seeming differences of religion and communities. All that came in the way of India from becoming so, was ignorance which the Maharaja repeated ought to be obliterated. He said his zeal for reforms had not in the least paled, if at all, it had increased and assured the people that he was taking keen interest in every activity which he had set on foot.

"I BELONG TO YOU."

He said, amidst applause, that he belonged to them and was united with them with ties which could not be broken.

He then called upon the people to improve their physique, to stop early marriages, and to avail themselves of education, for which facilities had been given. The Maharaja then elaborated admiringly on the powers of adoption of the Indian people. He concluded, (amidst cheers); "No people can rise till they have given up their social weaknesses and grasped all that is best in foreign cultures. He asked the people to march boldly along, with unflinching courage and, dropping all that was rusted and out-of-date. He praised Indian civilization and wanted it to assimilate good points, from foreign cultures.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE.

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Reuter learns that it will not be surprising if it is deemed inadvisable to adhere to the proposed date, namely, 16th February for a meeting of the preliminary Committee on Disarmament at Geneva, in view of a considerable divergence of views among the Governments with regard to the scope of the Committee. It appears that the United States, although it is sending a strong delegation to the Committee, desires to separate naval from military disarmament, while France, Italy and Japan do not agree to any separation of the two problems, and France very strongly insists on the examination of the potential war strength of all the countries concerned.—Reuter.

WORKING OF DAWES PLAN.

STATEMENT FOR 1925.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Berlin.—A statement issued by the Agent-General of Reparations with regard to the working of the Dawes plan for 1925 shows that of the cash available totalling 448 million gold marks, France received 1 milliuns the British Empire 69, Italy 22 millions, and Belgium 35 millions. The total payments amounted to 365 millions for the year, leaving a balance in cash of 83 millions at the close of the year.—Reuter's Special.

CRITICAL MOMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

POISONOUS PROPAGANDA.

EUROPEANS TO STICK TO THEIR GUNS.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires from Capetown under Monday's date:—

"Newspapers' head-line 'Ex-Official Indian Government's Interview', Durban, urging South Africa not to surrender to the Indian clamour, says that 'Gandhi almost is played out' and that domiciled Indians are 'practically trespassers' and are unwanted in South Africa. He advises the Europeans to stick to their guns and sit tight. This letter is infinitely mischievous and is undoing much valuable Press work. Fortunately the Johannesburg 'Star' condemns this propaganda saying that Indians are invited and are not trespassers. The fate of the Asiatic Bill is still in the balance. No news cabled here from India yet. Never was there more critical moment. A large mass meeting is to be held here.

BREACH OF SMUTS-GANDHI PACT.

BISHOP TALBOT DENOUNCES BILL

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Cape Town, Jan. 12th.—Bishop Talbot of Pretoria in a letter to the press says that a careful study of the available documents has convinced him that the proposed Asiatic legislation constitutes a breach of faith with regard to the promises made in the Smuts-Gandhi agreement and believes that South Africa will be doing a great wrong if it goes back on the main provisions of the agreement and treats it as a scrap of paper. If South Africa breaks her word it is not only a compromise of its honour, but will strengthen the doubts which have been engendered in and spread through non-European peoples throughout the world whether the white man's word is to be trusted. No objection could be raised to legislation aimed by drastic regulation at reducing unfairness in Indian trade competition, but he believes that the proposed bill is an oppressive legislation based on colour discrimination and expresses the opinion that the examination of facts discloses much exaggeration of the popular fears of the Indian menace.

WHEN INDIANS SHOULD CRY.

The "Cape Times" says that while the Bishop's views are a challenge to every Christian and the nation itself does not think they can be substantiated the paper agrees with his views to a considerable extent adding that the principle of colour differentiation is repugnant to Cape's tradition. Almost everything depends, however, on Government's use of its powers whether the measures operates oppressively or gives Indians substantial benefits and amenities. Duncan who introduced the previous bill saw the necessity of giving the fullest assurance that Indian interests and rights would be safe in his hands. When Dr. Malan while moving the second reading of the Bill fails to give similar assurance it would be time enough for Indians to cry out.

INDIAN DEPUTATION AT CAPE TOWN.

The Indian Deputation has arrived at Cape Town after its stay in the Transvaal.—Reuter.

PARTICIPATION IN GOVT.

FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS RESOLVE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Paris.—The Socialist Party Congress voted, by 1766 votes to 1331, in favour of participation in Government, provided the Party secures majority of portfolios as well as the choice thereof. 16 persons abstained from voting.—Reuter's Special.

MANCHURIA & PEKING.

RELATIONSHIP SEVERED?

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Shanghai.—A Japanese source in Mukden telegraphs that Chang-tso-lin has issued a circular telegram announcing that Manchuria has severed administrative relations and communications with Peking.—Reuter.

WORLD'S COAL INDUSTRY.

LABOUR ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

At a conference of the University Labour Federation at Leeds, Mr. Clifford Robbins representing the International Labour Office at Geneva, announced that the Labour Office was enquiring into the coal conditions throughout the world and an interim report thereon would be procured at the next Labour Conference.—Reuter's Special.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ILL.

LONDON, Jan. 12.

Rapallo.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, who has been holidaying in Italy, is confined here to bed with influenza, fairly high fever and symptoms of bronchial affection.—Reuter.

HORNIMAN BACK HOME.

(Continued from page. 7.)

tioned among others present on this platform were Mr. Phatak, the ardent protagonist of khaddar in Maharashtra, Mr. Ardeshir Dadabhai, Secretary District Congress Committee, and Mr. Gore. On the platform had also gathered a fairly large number of people, notwithstanding the uncanny hour of the arrival of the train. A particular worthy of mention is that the incoming passengers and the railway staff were fully cognisant of the identity of the distinguished passenger whose arrival was being eagerly looked forward to at many of the stations along the route. When some of the railway and postal staff espied a small mixed crowd of khaddar caps, the topis and pugrees, they at once seemed to realise the object of their presence on the platform and helped the latter to locate the compartment at once. Mr. Horniman, apparently tired after keeping awake at several stations or being disturbed out of his sleep, had fallen into a light nap when the train pulled up at the station, not expecting perhaps that Poona would so soon be reached. His joy at meeting old friends again knew no bounds.

AT KALYAN.

At Kalyan the train arrived at a very uncomfortable time, but it was a pleasure to behold nevertheless a small sized but enthusiastic crowd of people eager to extend a cordial welcome to the hero of innumerable duels with the bureaucracy. In the course of the morning other people visited Mr. Horniman at the Station waiting room where he was temporarily accommodated. It is to be regretted that Kalyan people, whose enthusiasm was certainly keen, had not timely information about his arrival. But during the day however they crowded round the central figure of Mr. Horniman whom in other days they had learnt to love as the fearless champion of the poor and the oppressed. The Kalyan Station presented a lively appearance throughout the morning. After breaking fast, Horniman was prevailed upon to attend an informal reception in the town hurriedly organised by a few youthful Congress workers in the compound of the old wooden hills Mr. Divekar has been known to Horniman before this as the enthusiastic Secretary of the Young India Society, formed under the protecting wings of the Home Rule League movement. Mr. Divekar has been asked to keep the flag flying among workers of the town and carries with him the sympathy of sincere workers irrespective of their party distinctions. Mr. Phadke the Secretary of the Swarajist Party was also active in welcoming Horniman, but a section of the new fangled responsive co-operators and their sympathisers adopted an attitude of benevolent neutrality and remained passive spectators of the doings of Horniman during his brief visit to the town. After the reception at Divekar's place, Mr. Phadke took Horniman on a round of visits on a motor cycle combination to one of the rice mills, a brick factory and the local Municipal School.

Among the early arrivals from Bombay may be mentioned Messrs. Brelvi, W. T. Halai, Anantram Vaikuntram and several others. On this return from the town, Horniman proceeded to the special train which had been kept in readiness at a siding close to the platform. A couple of hours were whiled away in pleasant chat and recounting old recollections and the incidents of the adventurous voyage that Horniman had, since he left Marseilles on December 19 until his arrival at Madras.

From about 3 p.m. the Kalyan Station platform and the railway siding presented a busy aspect as each incoming train brought crowds of friends and admirers, both local and from Bombay side. Among those who arrived after 2 p.m. wer Mssrs. Lakhmidas Rawji Tairsee, M. K. Azad, J. B. Patel, Ranchoddas Gandhi, P. Joseph, Jivraj Nensey, Damnadas Erunza, Kanji Master and M. C. Mody.

A touching incident was the visit of a relation of one of the old servants of Horniman, who brought a flag made by himself bearing the words "Welcome to Mr. Horniman." He also garlanded Horniman and presented him with a handsome bouquet.

G. I. P. STAFF'S SPLENDID WORK.

The G. I. P. Railway Company gave very facility with regard to the Special Train Mr. H. J. Romer, Dep. Chief Transportation Superintendent, Mr. Kundanmal, Ag. Divisional Traffic Manager and Deputy Chief Traffic Manager, and Mr. A. C. Merrit, Station Master, Kalyan, and Mr. W. G. Tait, Asst. Station Master, Kalyan, were specially obliging in this connection.

GUJARAT JOURNALISTS GRATIFIED.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 12.

The Gujarat Journalists Association passed a resolution this evening expressing gratification at the arrival of Mr. Horniman in India after an exile of seven years and hoping that he would resume all his former activities for educating public opinion.

HORNIMAN TO ATTEND PAREL CONFERENCE TO-DAY

The Fourth Session of the Parel Conference will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall Poibawdi, Parel, under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., questions affecting the northern part of the City of Bombay will be discussed at this Conference and all public spirited persons residing in the said area are requested to attend. Delegates' fee Re. 1 only, and free tickets will be issued to visitors at the Damodar Thackersey Hall.

Mr. B. G. Horniman is expected to attend and address the Confereence.

THE ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION.

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI).

Only those who are devoid of all imagination could after witnessing the demonstration at Cawnpore during the Congress week say that the influence of the Congress was on the wane. The belittling process commenced with its birth. It has however survived forty summers and promises to survive many more.

The demonstration began with the dazzling splendour that greeted the President on her arrival at Cawnpore. The feeble voice of protest was hushed in the midst of the grateful shouts of thousands who had gathered to do honour to the first Indian woman who was to preside over the deliberations of the great national assembly. The roads were one vast mass of beaming human faces. Every balcony was occupied by the women of Cawnpore who were eager to see the face of Shrimati Sarojini Devi. The merchants vied with one another in making the decorations effective and striking. The Congress ground was packed to overflowing. The pandal was filled in the opening day. No session had so many European visitors as this. The delegates were attentive and yielded implicit obedience to the chair. The President by her tact, perseverance, punctuality and sweetness combined with firmness came up to all the expectations that were raised of her by friends and severely disappointed her critics who had prophesied a complete failure. Her address—the shortest yet written by any President of the Congress—was a prose-poem. In the brief space of twelve octavo pages she had summarised the struggles and the aspirations of the people in whose name she spoke. True, there was nothing new in the address. She had bargained to give nothing new. She had sketched no policy. That was left by design to the leader of the Swaraj Party, Pandit Motilal Nehru. Her virtue lay in her unobtrusiveness, in her impartiality, in her allowing herself to be led even while she was leading. The secret of her success lay in her womanliness which she let her people see in every act of hers.

Of the important resolutions nothing much need be said in these columns. They cover all the important matters that have agitated the country during the past twelve months. The South African resolution was the first in point of time and immediate importance. Whatever may be said to the contrary I hold that the proposed bill is in breach of the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914. For the royal veto there are many precedents. If it may not be used under any circumstance whatsoever, it should be part of the royal instructions. If it may be used under certain circumstances, that circumstance will undoubtedly arise when and if the preposterous bill passes the Union Legislature.

The resolution about the Congress franchise and the debate in the Subjects Committee demonstrate the growing popularity of Khaddar. It is clear that the Swarajists may not leave Khaddar and still retain their hold on the electorate. Indeed the tendency in the Subjects Committee was towards stiffening the Khaddar condition. If it has the supreme economic and national value that is claimed for it, it is properly part of the franchise qualifications. One has a right to hope that the Congress having passed the resolution by an over-whelming majority, the members will loyally and conscientiously fulfil the condition imposed by themselves. No inquisition is necessary where members are willing to observe common honesty.

The Council's resolution is an elaborate affair. It is a clear notice to the Government and an equally clear indication to the electors as to what they are to expect from the Swaraj Party. The emphasis laid on Civil Disobedience is, in my opinion, quite appropriate. No nation can possibly march forward without a sanction to enforce its will. The reiteration of faith in Civil Disobedience means that the representatives of the nation have no faith in an armed rebellion. Civil Disobedience may be a far cry. It may be nearer than any imagine. Time is irrelevant. Cultivation of the spirit of non-violent resistance is everything. So long therefore as the Congress believes in Civil Disobedience and its will remains unenforced, it must keep the former before the people and teach them that it is a complete and effective substitute for armed rebellion and that the latter is out of the question for Indian conditions and the former perfectly possible if people or rather the volunteers could be persuaded to observe and enforce self-restraint under the gravest provocations.

So far as the remaining in or the going out of the Councils is concerned, Swarajists must be regarded the best judges of their own position and the condition of the Councils. They are the experts and the others must not obstruct them if they will carry out the Patna resolution now confirmed by the Congress.

Superficial observers may regard the split in the Swarajist camp as unfortunate. Unfortunate in a way it undoubtedly is We would all like perfect agreement among us if such was possible. But surely it is not unfortunate that we should bravely and honestly confess our fundamental differences and work them out. It is the surest sign of growth. We will not attain Swaraj by mechanical agreements which we do not mean. In a vast country like ours, there is room enough for many schools of thought. And so long as they respect one another and honestly push forward their views, the people can only gain by their presentation. Forced suppression of one's views is a sign of decay and violence. I would warn the public therefore against being pessimistic over the so-called split in the Swarajists' camp.

Then there are the resolutions about the Bengal Ordinance prisoners, the Gurdwara prisoners and the Burma measures aimed at the Indian settlers. They are all an indication of our present impotence and an additional count in the indictment against the Government.

The resolution about the use of Hindustani is a great advance in public opinion.

UR ECLIPSED?

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES NEAR KISH.

ANCIENT TABLETS, POTTERY & GRAVES.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Baghdad, Jan. 11.—Professor Langdon conducting archaeological excavations at Kish announces important discoveries at the newly-opened site sixteen miles north-east of Kish, the earliest Sumerian site yet found in ancient Accad. The discoveries include pictographical tablets older than anything found in Ur of the Chaldees, a large number of painted pots used by the earliest Sumerians belonging to the age of geometric pottery and also a number of early Sumerian graves.—Reuter.

AN E. WARD CANDIDATE.

Mr. Shankar Rajanna Jilkar is standing for the "E" Ward at the ensuing General Election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He is one of the founders of the Telegu Education Fund in Bombay, one of the trustees of the Lingubai Education Fund for Telugu students, and managing trustee of Telugu temples and other religious endowments. He is one of the founders of the Telegu Free Library. He now resires to widen the scope of his activities by seeking to do service to the residents of the Ward.

NOT BACK ON SUFFERANCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

country, and not only for my love for India but also for my love for my own country, England, because I think it is as demoralising to my country and to my countrymen to exercise domination over the people of India as it is demoralising to the people of India to suffer under it. And I stand here now only as an Indian by adoption, but I stand also in my natural capacity as an Englishman to protest against that abominable system of Government which allows a few foreigners to come to a country and exercise a domination of that kind over its people.

Completely Overcome.

I have only to say in conclusion, my dear friends, that if there could have been anything to increase my happiness and my feeling of satisfaction and contentment with my return to India, it is the wonderful demonstration of loyalty and affection that you have given me this afternoon. I do not think that any human being could have passed through such scenes of tumultous affection and enthusiasm without having been almost completely overcome by them, and even when I try to speak of it now I find it difficult to do so because the words that I would like to utter seem almost to choke my utterances. I can only say that if I have had any love for India and its people in the past, that love has increased a hundredfold, a thousandfold, more than I can ever say by the wonderful tribute of affection and loyalty that I have unworthily received from you this day and by the realisation that I have returned once more to take my place in the ranks and help to fight the battles of Indian freedom.

MUNICIPAL POLLING DAY.

To "THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE".

Sir,—I regret that my attempts to get the date of Polling changed from 1st to 4th February, have at last failed, and the office going voters will have now to arrange at any cost for obtaining a partial or a whole holiday on the 1st February. I had great hope that since the point of inconvenience was discussed in newspapers and correspondence had appeared on it, members of the Corporation would realise the point and would support me and make the Corporation recommend the change, leaving the adoption to the good descretion to the Committee and the Commissioner! But all my expectations failed, so much so that some of the members of the election. Committee also, when consulted, actually showed their inclination to oppose it, only because they had voted in the Committee for Monday, and they must for the sake of prestige, stick to it! Had I known that even my Nationalist friends on that Committee were so sensitive and so prestige-loving, and were so indifferent as to think of their prestige and word more than the convenience of hundreds and thousands of their own office-going voters, I would not have ventured to attempt for the change of date. I have only found to my regret that still public service is subordinate to self, with many of my friends in the Corporation!

Let people suffer for it, and let them select for their votes only such candidates that regard service to people more than service to their own self.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. SAHASRABUDHE.

It is undoubtedly cruel to the majority of members of the A. I. C. C. or the delegates that our proceedings should be still largely conducted in English. We must arrive at a final decision some day. When we do it must cause some inconvenience, some heart-burning for a time. But the sooner we begin to conduct our proceedings in Hindustani the better it will be for national growth.—"Young India."

FLOODS SUBSIDE EVERYWHERE

COSTLY REPAIRING WORKS.

MESSAGE OF QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Amsterdam.—After a fine and sunny weekend, the floods are gradually subsiding; but even with the absence of further rain, the drain and dyke repairing will be a lengthy and costly business. All workers who have been rendered idle by the floods receive an unemployment pay.

All the rivers have now fallen considerably. The damage is grave. Many houses have completely collapsed, with their contents either swept away or ruined.

The Queen has sent a message to the people praising the heroic rescue work, unselfish welcome of the homeless refugees, and indefatigable toil in stemming the floods, and appealing to all to join in prayers for the victims and wardens of the dykes. The Queen and the Prince Consort have decided to devote all contributions to their silver wedding fund towards the relief of the flood-sufferers.—Reuter's Special.

VICEROY IN DELHI.

DELHI, Jan. 11.

Lord Reading returned to Delhi to-day from Calcutta, Lady Reading having fully recovered from her recent operation. The Viceroy was greatly pleased with his reception and the remarkable send-off at Calcutta. He also had an extremely cordial reception at Benares, where he halted to visit the Golden Temple. Huge crowds assembled in the streets.

Lord Reading addresses the Legislative Assembly on 20th, then visits Baroda in connection with the rejoicing on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Gaekwar's accession to the Gadi. The Viceroy then returns to Delhi to open the Chamber of Princes on the 25th.

Sir John and Lady Simon have arrived at Delhi as guests of the Viceroy. The Right Hon'ble George Lambert arrives on 19th and Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham arrive at the Viceregal Lodge on the 22nd. —A. P.

"NEITHER FISH NOR FLESH"

DELHI, Jan. 9.

Acharya Gidwani is not pleased with the Swarajist resolution passed by the Congress, because it is neither fish nor flesh. "I would welcome it", says Mr. Gidwani, "even if it were honest *dal-bhat*, there is something of that in the position of Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar." Regarding Responsive Co-operation Mr. Gidwani says, "I do not like the phrase. If response is to be offered it can be only in the Christian spirit offering the other cheek. The word "responsive" is there only to sugar the bitter pill of co-operation. Between the Responsive Co-operator and the Liberal there can be no difference in principle, although there are sufficient differences to justify a separate political party. The phrase "Responsive Co-operation" has been resuscitated in order to associate the programme in people's mind with the name of Tilak, but it has not caught. He noticed that in the Subjects Committee Mr. Jayakar was almost consciously avoiding the word. At times he was almost apologetic about it. I think he saw rightly that his programme had more in it to recommend itself than its label. My impression is that discussion on his amendment was beside the point, because most of the speakers criticised it on the assumption that ministerial posts were to be captured for the purpose of obstruction within the Cabinet. I was surprised that Mr. Jayakar said nothing to remove that impression. The word "obstruction" was indeed there, but from the context it seems quite clear that the intention was to defeat the Government's present policy of using these points of vantage to create interests that would put further obstacles in the achievement of Swaraj. I believe that between co-operation and non-co-operation, there is no half-way house possible in India. Co-operation, or what is called responsive co-operation, is the logical outcome of the formation of the Swarajya Party. Things have got to come to that position and sooner it is reached the better for the country. The transition is just so much waste of precious time.

ENGLISH RUGGER.

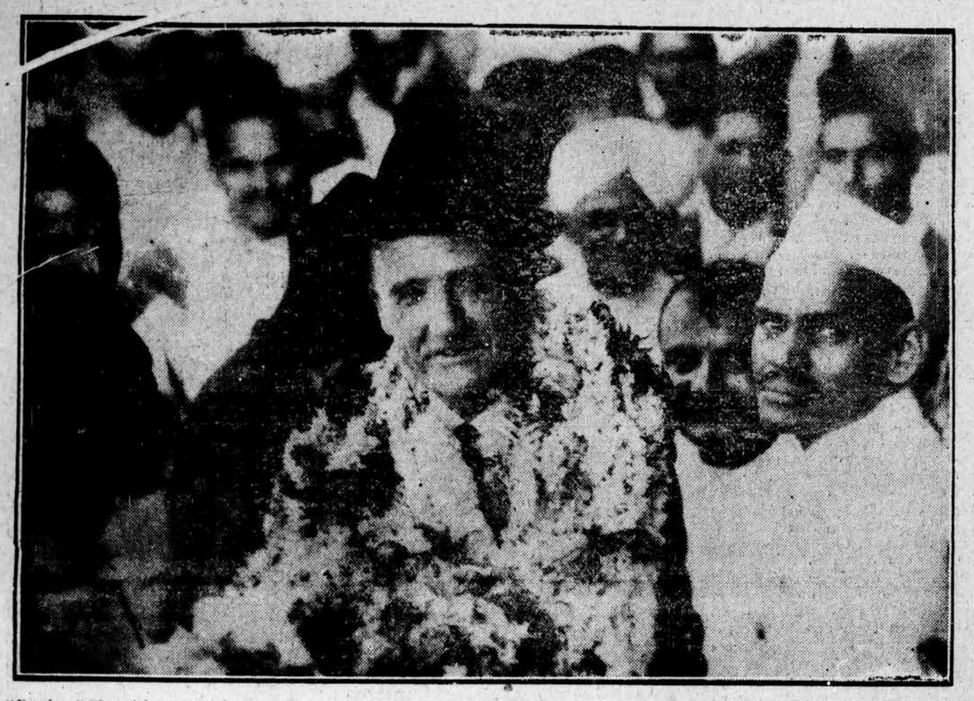
LONDON, Jan. 9.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Somerset three, Devon eleven (Rugby County Championship); Yorkshire twenty-four, Cheshire sixteen (Rugby County Championship); Lancashire fourteen, Northumberland six (Rugby County Championship), at Lytham; Waterloo eight, Bradford six; Coventry nine, Gloucester six; Guys Hospital eight, Bristol nine; Harlequins three, Blackheath ten; Leicester eight, Swansea eight; Neath eleven, Newport five Old Merchant Taylors six, London Scottish ten; Rosslyn Park nineteen, St. Thomas Hospital five; St. Barts six, Plymouth three; Portsmouth Services nineteen, Richmond three; Aberavon twelve, Cardiff eight; Pill Harriers eight, Abertillery six; Penarth eleven, Cross Keys twelve; Edinburgh Wanderers nil, Glasgow Academicals thirty-six; Glasgow High School nine, Stewartonians eight; Northampton three. Llanelly five; and Watsonians five, Hawick thirteen.

In international trial Ulster beat Leinster by twenty-two points to sixteen at Belfast. —Reuter's Special.

MR. HORNIMAN AT KALYAN.

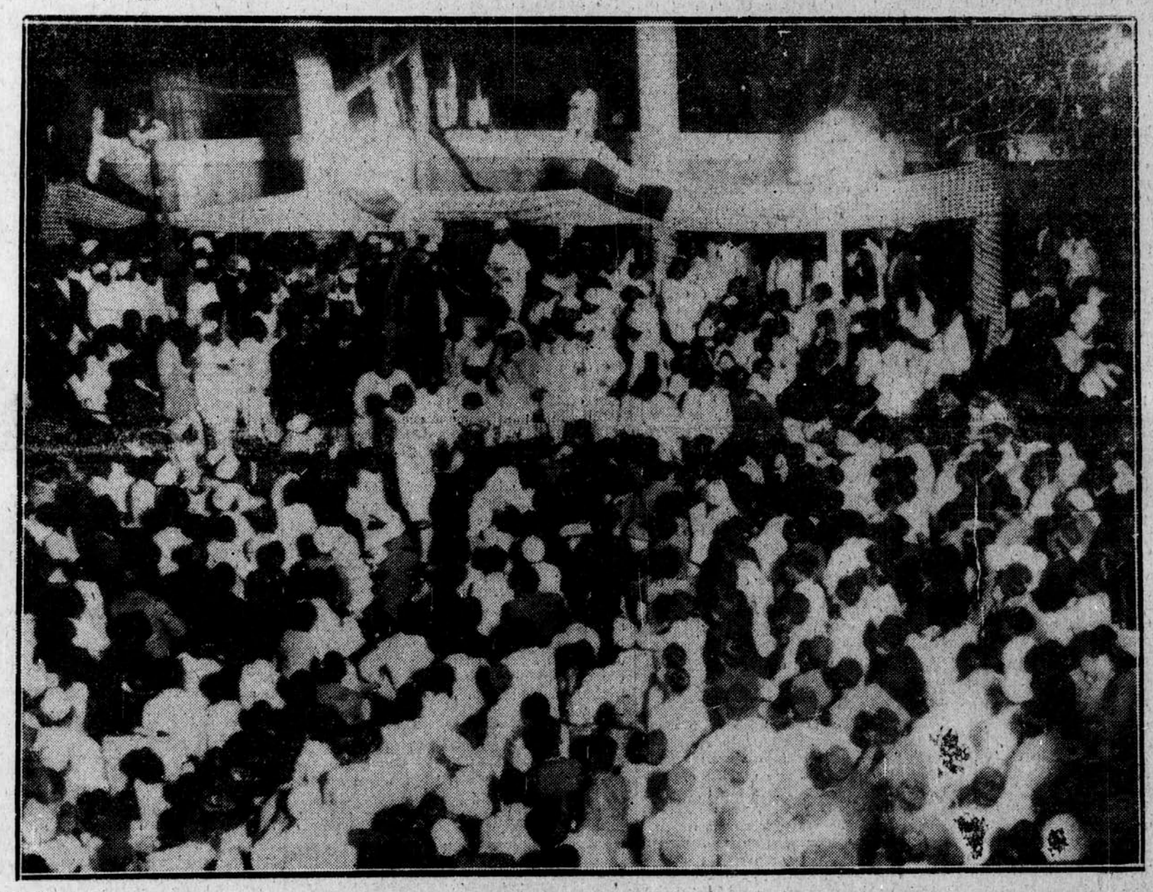


"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
This photo was taken just few minutes before the special train left Kalyan.

THE TRIUMPHANT PROCESSION.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
The vast procession as it emerged out of Bori Bunder Station.

GREAT MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu offering welcome, on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.

COMING WORLD TEACHER

KRISHNAMURTHI MYSTERY.

MRS. BESANT EXPLAINS.

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the rumoured proclamation of J. Krishnamurthi as the World Teacher, Dr. Besant, President of Theosophical Society, made the following statement:—"Similar statements were made more than once in London papers as to my supposed intentions while I was in London and when I said nothing imaginative authors stated that I had postponed the announcement. As a similar statement seems to be now cabled to London I had better state once for all the bare facts which must lie at the root of these statements which hitherto I have left unnoticed.

In 1909 I accepted from their father the guardianship of the two young brothers, promising to be responsible for their education. I have occasionally stated as bidden by Madame H. P. Blavatsky who brought theosophy to me in this life through her wonderful book "The Secret Doctrine" that I was a disciple of the same Indian Rishi whose messenger she was. My reason for accepting the guardianship of the boys was that I was told that the elder, J. Krishnamurti, had been selected to give his body as the vehicle for the World Teacher on his approaching coming if the lad proved to be worthy of the privilege when he reached manhood.

KRISHNAMURTHI CHOSEN.

In 1910 he wrote down the teachings received from his teacher during the sleep of the body-teachings which were published in the well-known little book "At the Feet of the Master." On December 28th 1911, a remarkable overshadowing of the young boy took place in Benares and a hall full of members of the Theosophical Society prostrated themselves before him. We kept the event as quiet as we could but rumours got about causing uncomfortable followings of him about the grounds of our house and manifestations of respect leading me to return as soon as I could from Madras as I feared quite unnecessarily that they might give rise to conceit. The brothers were educated privately in London and more than fulfilled the hopes cherished for them. Last summer in Holland I mentioned to a large audience (in a camp held by members of an Order to which only those are admitted who believe in the coming of the World Teacher) that J. Krishnamurthi was the chosen vehicle—a fact already largely recognised among them in consequence of one of his speeches and writings. I suppose this was the basis of the inaccurate statement made subsequently in London papers.

"I have never had any idea of "proclaiming him as messiah." Modern psychology recognises some of the subtler and rarer aspects of consciousness from the cases of the influence of one mind over another through the higher cases of inspiration such as those of "prophets" to complete the temporary change of "personality". I believe with many of the early Christians that the world teacher named by them The Christ assumed at the stage of the gospel story called baptism the body of a disciple Jesus to carry on his earthly work at that time. A similar event is to take place among us.

BANYAN TREE INCIDENT.

Without inflicting the reasons for my belief on this occasion I have given dozens of lectures on this subject—I will merely add that which may have given rise to this telegram. Krishnamurthi was lecturing on December 28th to a very large audience under the banyan tree. He was concluding his lecture speaking of the World Teacher with the words "He comes to lead us and he comes only to those who have understood, who have suffered, who are unhappy, who are unenlightened. He comes only to those who want, who desire, who long and—there was a slight start and a voice of penetrating sweetness rang out through his lips. "I come for those who want sympathy, who want happiness, who are longing to be released, who are longing to find happiness in all things. I come to reform, not to tear down, not to destroy but to build." The meeting broke up in silence. Probably some account of this filtered out. That the world teacher spoke through the then speaker I believe. Since 1909, I have known that he was chosen as the vehicle and I expect ever-increasing tenancy of the selected body by him for whom it has been prepared. I believe that we are at the beginning of a new age, a new civilisation as has occurred before in human evolution.—A. B.

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH DISPUTE.

VICARS DEFY BISHOP'S ORDER.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Rev. Barnes, the new Bishop of Birmingham, called at Lambeth Palace, to-day, in connection with the dispute with 15 vicars of his diocese who have refused to comply with his request to remove sacrament from the open Church which the Bishop described as a fetish of worship. The vicars have withdrawn from all participation in the diocesan finance and formed their own finance Board. The English Church Union, which is supporting the vicars, declares, that if the Bishop carries out his threat to refuse license to the curates of the parishes where the sacrament is preserved, there will be an inadequate staff of clergy at Birmingham. It is understood that the Archbishop of Canterbury is not at present intervening.—Reuter's Special.

A GUJERAT UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from page 6.)

abe. But with such limitations, we may still hold that the University of Gujerat will have an ample field for expansion and for demonstrating the capabilities of the sons and daughters of Gujerat. Only, the co-operation which is postulated here as indispensable for the development of the proposed Gujerat University must be requisitioned even in the initial stages of the University. And to that end it seems necessary to make an appeal, in this place to the organisers and promoters of the Vidyapitha to make common cause with the champions of a separate Gujerat University. The stalwarts of the National Vidyapitha must admit the growing slump in the popularity of their institution. In so far however as the separate, distinct existence of this institution the emblem and embodiment of a legitimate protest against the conception and scheme of the existing system of education is concerned, the basis of the co-operation herein considered to be indispensable might be so constructed as to accord to that institution a full recognition and as large a degree of autonomy as may not be inconsistent with the general scheme of the proposed Gujerat University. With their name and organisation intact; with a proper recognition on the governing authorities of the new university,—whose policy the champions of the Vidyapitha can thus substantially influence;—with their funds left to them or brought into the common purse only to the extent of the promotion of a mutually agreed scope of extensions and expansion; it is hard to see any reason that could keep out real stalwarts for educational reform and progress in the country. No one with the slightest trace of patriotic instinct will refuse to fight the battle of and for national education; no one will refuse to secure to the existing national institutions in education, despite their decline to-day, that recognition and indulgence which is due to the idea of which they are some sort of concrete expression. But honest educationists must admit a difficulty in persuading themselves that lakhs and lakhs of public funds,—individual charity on such a scale becomes indistinguishable from public funds,—should be locked up,—for what benefit?

If the authorities of the Vidyapitha could be persuaded to make common cause with the advocates of the Gujerat university, the financial difficulty will be squared most satisfactorily. It is not that what little money this institution has will suffice to make even a foundation for the new University. But its example of co-operation cannot be wasted. Its consent to make a common purse will electrify the organisers and the authorities of the other higher educational institutions, with the result that in a very short time the Gujerat University will become an accomplished fact, which the Government of the Presidency cannot ignore or refuse to accord a proportionate financial assistance to.

BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR INCIDENT

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Tokio.—The Foreign Office spokesman stated that Government was much worried about the incident in which the Brazilian Ambassador recently figured because reactionary societies were demanding the Ambassador's recall on the ground that his action was an insult to the Imperial House, at the same time declaring that their demand in no way signified hostility to Brazil for whom they had the greatest friendship.—Reuter.

In the Thames floods are subsiding rapidly at all points. Fields and roads are re-emerging from a waste of waters.—Reuter's Special.

Paris:—All tributaries of the Seine are falling

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Take De Witt's Pills for rheumatic pains in any part of your body, and in a few hours your pain will disappear. You will also feel stronger, brighter and better in every way, because De Witt's Pills will cleanse and strengthen your urinary organs. For this reason they are invaluable to those suffering from constitutional weakness brought on by excesses or neglect. Chemists everywhere sell De Witt's Pills at a very moderate price, or a trial box will be sent free of charge to readers who write to E. C. De Witt & Co., Ltd., Dept. B.C.B. The Laboratories, East Croydon, England. Enclose 1½ Anna stamp for postage and mention this paper.

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I have thousands of testimonials and certificates with me testifying to thousands of persons who have benefitted by its use. This charm (Talisman) can not be prepared at any time but it is prepared only when the sun comes at its original place (Burj Hamal or Mesh Roshi) when during a short time it is prepared at the cost of great trouble and sacrifice. The charm has many excellent properties and effects.

For example:—

(1) By keeping it with you, in a very short time you will see that you acquire profits and get much more and if in service you will get more power and higher promotions.
(2) By keeping this Charm no one can continue to be poor but he must rise.
(3) If shop-keepers keep it in their Cash boxes they will find nine in one on the very day, i.e.,—they will find an increase in the cash on the very day.
(4) By its possession men without business will get good chances for service etc.
(5) Just as an iron bar shelters the big building offices etc. against the electric storms and thunders, this Charm saves one against many diseases i.e Plague, Cholera, consumption, convulsions and sudden deaths, difficulties, misfortunes and miseries.
(6) Man or woman will easily and quickly unite into marriages by its possession.
(7) This Talisman will help to pass in all sorts of examinations.
(8) In races and in lotteries, there is nothing equal to it.
(9) You will get great honour in courts and durbars.
(10) You will gain great and certain victories over your enemies.

In short, this Charm is a Divine Gift in every effort and in every action.

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You have heard this Charm is a thing of ancient times; and is now revised at the risk of one's life and arranged according to the principles of present astrology.

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Golden Charm:—Life-guard for whole life Rs. 25.

N.B.—The cause of selling this most highly beneficial and invaluable object at such a low price is only to do good to the public both rich and poor for the sole object of doing divine good in this critical time.

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(Bangalore City.)

FREEDOM OF INDIAN LABOUR.

DEMAND FOR WIDER FRANCHISE.

MR. GIRI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO TRADE UNION CONGRESS:

The following are extracts of the speech delivered by Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the sixth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, held at Madras on Saturday last.

"Rev. Mr. Andrews writing in the 1st Number of the B. N. W. Railwaymen's Gazette edited by that selfless worker Dr. Biswanath Mukerjee, General Secretary, B. N. W. Ry. Union, stated as follows:—

"When the All-India Trade Union Congress began more than four years ago, I held aloof, though I had been very deeply interested in Trade Unionism all my life; yet, at that particular time Mahatma Gandhi convinced me that the hour had not yet come for an All-India Trade Union Congress. Therefore when the movement began, I did not go down to Bombay to take part in it.

"Mahatma Gandhi's argument was thus", "I know", he said to me, "how little we have been able to accomplish in the way of organisation at Ahmedabad where I have directed the textile Labour Union for many years. Even then we are not yet ready to join an All-India Organisation and yet we are one of the most advanced Trade Unions in the Country".

Events have justified a change in this view. I am glad to state that Mr. Andrews believes, he was shaken out of that position by what happened at Genoa and Washington after the peace treaty. It became clear to him that for international relations a Trade Union Congress representing All-India was necessary and that Labour had suddenly become a world issue and international decisions had immediately to be taken. It is conceded that the Labour problem of India could not only be solved from a strong organisation from within the Country, but also by international action from without. Mr. Andrews considers and rightly that it would not be too much to say that more has been done during the last three years by Labour Organisations in India than what had been done in fifty years before.

I will be wanting in my duty if I do not mention incidentally the work of Mr. M. N. Joshi as a member of the Assembly as well as a delegate to successive sessions of the Genoa International Labour Conference and he has contributed not a little to strengthen the international position of this Congress by his great ability, character and self-sacrifice.

I am indeed profoundly happy in thinking that even Mahatmaji changed his view in respect of the position of the Congress as regards its representative character and this would give a real incentive to the workers to push on this work in a more efficient and organised way.

RETROSPECT AND REVIEW

The history of Trade Unionism in India is for all practical purposes history of recent years. Most of the Unions came into existence during the years 1918—1922. The movement came into prominence in 1918 after the World War came to an end, which brought about in its trail a serious economic crisis effecting as it did the working classes and masses by way of high cost of living. Furthermore, the workers in India were made to realize their condition —economic and political—by those who are sincerely devoted to the cause of Labour.

It would not be out of place to refer to the good work done by Sreejut B. P. Wadia and his colleagues, who made the Labour in this country generally and Buckingham Mill workers of Madras in particular, understand their unhappy condition. They further tried their best to instil in the minds of the workers the hard fact, that unless they all combined and formed strong Unions there would be no economic Swaraj for the working classes in India.

Different unions came into existence in different parts of the country such as Railway, Steel, Seamen and Textile Unions, Transport, Postal, Currency Unions and Employees Associations etc., etc., as a result of the persistent efforts on the part of those charged with the duty of forming the same. Naturally after organisation came the next stage of "Co-operation". The individual unions considered that, however strong they might be, they would not be able to represent grievances based on broad fundamentals (principles effecting masses of employees of the same type); for it would be difficult for them to know the particular conditions prevailing in parts other than their own. So it was found that a body such as this Congress was necessary to take up with success that work without at the same time—be it noted—interfering with the autonomy of the Unions which join this organisation as its members. It is gratifying to note that the Unions and the Congress have come to realize the absolute necessity of co-ordination. To-day this body represents the workers and Unions in India and there is no other Labour Organisation of its kind which can challenge its position in the Country. The Government of India have themselves acknowledged from time to time its representative character and so also the Capitalists. The Congress has been spreading its wings by organising Provincial Committees in the Provinces.

As the President of the Congress, it is a part of my duty in reviewing the work for the year, incidentally to refer to the work that has been accomplished by Unions of position and status, if only to convince the workers who have not yet realized the value of united action, the necessity thereof. It is really unfortunate that the outside public and even the workers in certain parts of India have not realized the importance of this great movement. But, the time is not far off when every one of them will do so and we can then have the satisfaction that our sacrifices have not been in vain as we find every labourer manages to live in contentment with an increasing degree of self-respect and a fuller realization of his higher duties towards his Country.

RAILWAY LABOUR

There are at present 25 Unions of Railway men and their membership is above a lakh. They have recently organised an All India Railway Federation. Almost all the important Railway Unions have affiliated themselves to this organisation. Under the able guidance of Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad its President, and the General Secretaryship of Sreejut Mukundalal Sircar of Calcutta (who is well known in the Labour Circles for his zeal and patriotism) the Federation has fully justified its position during the very first years of its existence. In this connection, it behoves me to refer briefly to the late unfortunate strike on the N. W. Ry. and a threatened strike on the B. N. Rly. which was happily averted by the efforts of the B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union and the All-India Railway Men's Union Federation.

N. W. Railway Union, was founded in 1920. It is a powerful organisation having a membership of about 25,000 with an annual income of Rs. 50,000 and expenditure of Rs. 40,000. It organised a strike during the 1st year of its existence after proper demand and was able to secure favourable results. Later, the Union was split up into two distinct parties one aiming at the destruction of the other. Naturally the Capitalist, whose policy has always been "Divide and Rule" got the upper hand. In the recent unfortunate strike, one party stated that the strike had the sanction of the Union whereas the other denied it. At a fully representative gathering of the executive Committees of the Congress and the Federation held at Nagpur the whole situation was discussed and Rev. Mr. Andrews and Sreejut M. L. Sircar were deputed to obtain from the Capitalist Management terms as favourable as possible; but nothing tangible could be achieved owing to the dissensions amongst the principal workers. It may however be stated that no stone was left unturned to bring peace to the workers or save their poor families from starvation. It is gratifying to note that at the instance of the Federation not only did the public and the Unions in this country subscribe funds, but also Unions in the West sent handsome contributions in support of the cause of the strikers.

Mr. Giri then referred to the activities of the B. N. Railway Labour Union, the S. I. Railway Board, M. S. M. Ry. Union, and E. B. Railway Union. Proceeding he said:—

STEEL WORKERS

Nobody in India is unaware of the gigantic works known as the Tata Iron and Steel Company. It is also a well known fact that the workers there started a powerful Union in 1920. From the time it started it achieved good results such as getting increment in the workmen's pay together with regular service and provident fund rules. From the report of the Association it appears that the Company went back on its agreements made in 1920 and the workmen became uneasy. For the time the relations between men and masters became strained and some important workers were either discharged or dismissed. Some efforts at conciliation were made through the intervention of important leaders of the country but without appreciable success.

It required the genius and personality of Mahatmaji to ease the situation at the request of Mr. Andrews, during his recent visit to Jamshedpur. Mahatmaji announced at a public meeting held on 9th August 1925 that as a result of the efforts of a Conciliation Board the Company agreed to recognise the Association. to collect subscription from workers' wages and to reinstate Mr. G. Sethi, a well-known trade unionist in the Company's work. All those including myself, who have known anything about the Jamshedpur Labour Association look forward with hope for a complete organisation of the workmen over there. If that is done it will be the greatest bulwark to the cause of Trade Unionism in our Country.

EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, CALCUTTA

No association in India has been organised so well as the Employees' Association and its varied activities are a source of inspiration to all lovers of Trade Unionism in India. Most of the Unions in Bengal owe their existence to the gigantic energies of Mr. M. L. Sircar its Secretary. It is education itself to see how the work is carried on in a business-like manner by his staff at 72 Canning Street, the head quarters of the Employees' Association. From morning till evening representatives of various association go there for advice. Over and above the general problems relating to Clerks concerning conditions of service in the matter of ill-treatment, hours of work holidays etc., the Association dwelt with cases of wrongful dismissals and the firms concerned valued its advice and revoked orders. The Association started benefit societies for its members. It took a bold stand with respect to the proposed trade Union legislation and labour representation in the Councils and other matters affecting labour generally. The views of this organisation are given great weight by the Government, the public and Trade Unionists in the Country. I would like to see Associations of this type started in all important towns and Cities to look after organisations of labour with energetic and stuff-less workers as Secretaries.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

No event in the history of the Indian Labour has drawn the attention and sympathy of the whole world as the recent strike declared by the Bombay Textile workers numbreing approximately a lakh and fifty thousand as a protest against the cut of 11½ per cent. in the wages which came into operation from 1st September, 1925, and which may be said to be the immediate cause of strike. The remote causes were that last year the usual practice of giving bonuses to the workers, was stopped. Many hundreds were dismissed under the unjust plea of retrenchment due to precarious condition of the Mill-Industry which again the Capitalist attributed to the excise policy of the Government.

Space forbids me to a deal at length about this question with regard to the unyielding and unjust position taken up by the Mill-owners and the Government on the one hand, the reasonable attitude shown by the workers all along, on the other. Shortly the views put forward by the All-India Trade Union Congress assisted by the other Textile Unions in Bombay before the public, Mill-owners may be stated as follows:—

That the Textile Workers sympathised with the Mill-owners on the existence of the Excise policy of the Government which greatly handicapped them and that the labour was with them in agitating for the removal of the duty. (2) That the present administration of the work of the Mills was top-heavy and that they were not run on economical lines, that cutting down wages was very bad economy and wrong in principle and pernicious in practice considering the fact that it effects efficiency of service by Mill hands who are consequently ill-fed. (3) That there were further defects in the management, chief amongst them being that the Agents in Bombay, Ahmedabad Mills charged a Commission on the total production of the Mills irrespective of profit or loss which was practically an additional excise duty in another form. (4) That they went a step further and suggested a compromise, most reasonable under the circumstances, that instead of decreasing the wages, they should curtail the output and thus reduce the Mill's losses to a minimum. (5) That they further suggested the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the position of the industry firstly Re: the squandering of large profits during last few years in dividends to the shareholders 2ndly how far was the past prosperity utilized in securing mill-stores the Country, 3rdly the present bloated value of the industry some having risen in value from five to forty lakhs.

A deputation waited on H. E. the Governor of Bombay headed by Mr. N. M. Josh for (1) pressing for a Committee of enquiry (2) suspension of wages cut till the publication of the report of the Committee.

To make the long story short as neither the Government nor the Mill-owners were rtad or, willing to assist the textile workers in any reasonable way, the strike which began, had to be continued with all the vigour and force that the worker could command under the guidance of the Trade Unions. The progress of the strike from week to week, showed that with each succeeding day bringing more starvation and distress, the workers' determination not to resume work on reduced wages, was getting stronger. Those who had gone out of Bombay did not return. There was a small and continuous stream of people going out and the Committee of Assistance to the textile workers helped them a great deal in doing so.

It will be ungrateful on my part if I did not refer in this connection to the magnificent help rendered to the Committee by the Trade Unions from London and Amsterdam. This help and the iron determination to hold out till the restoration of the cut, actually brought about the inevitable triumph that they achieved on the 1st December last.

EXCISE DUTY SUSPENSION.

The interested parties are now busy about taking credit for the suspension of excise duty they being the Mill-owners and the Government of Bombay and the rest. But very few seem to think that the worker had any thing to do with the matter and it is indeed strange that they should do so. The Mill-Owners have been carrying on a huge propaganda for the abolition of this duty for the last two years and so did others. The Government of India refused to listen to them. They said "the duty could not at present be suspended without detriment to the public finance of the Country."

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay told the Committee of Assistance on the 12th October as follows "I am not at present very hopeful of any suspension or abolition of this excise duty". It is clear as anything else can be clear that the Government of India have not yielded to any of these influences. Thus it is the worker that forced the hands of the Government to yield even in the midst of the financial year. If there had been no strike if it had not continued so long, if there were no signs visible of the indefinite prolongation of the struggle on the part of the workers in spite of starvation, I am quite sure that the excise duty could not have been suspended to-day. History would not fail to record that the Bombay Mill-Workers had killed two birds with one shot viz., they were instrumental in getting excise duty suspended, and secondly they succeeded in getting back their wages cut. It is also needless to state that the peaceful conduct of the strikers during the 11 weeks had extorted the admiration and the wonder of the whole world. But none are more conscious than the workers themselves, that they could not have held so long but for the prompt help they had received from British and International Trade Union movements.

The workers have achieved a great victory and they are proud of it. But the workers still in danger of their wages being reduced, by the Mill-Owners giving one lame excuse or other. The worker should realize ORGANISATION FIRST AND ORGANISATION LAST as the only remedy. Every mill-hand should join the Trade Union without exception and resist all unreasonable invasions against the just rights of the employees.

Continuing, Mr. Giri dwelt on the activities of the Ahmedabad Labour Union, the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association, and also on the subjects of agricultural labour, social work, labour and politics, and unemployment and concluding he said.—

The non-existence of the Trade Unions in coal area is indeed regrettable: for aught I know there appears to be one Union viz. Jharia India Collieries Employees Association. All India Trade Union Congress should thinks over the matter seriously and take all possible seps in the direction of organising the coal labour.

TRADE UNION LEGISLATION

It is a happy sign of the times, that the Government of India have after all realized the importance and necessity of introducing a legislation for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the Trade Unions in India and have in fact introduced a Trade Union Bill which is coming before the next session of the Legislative Assembly for passage. It is hoped, that the bill when passed into an act will not be a dead-letter law. And for this, the members of the Assembly should give all possible attention to it. I need not here repeat again the recommendations made by the Trade Union Congress after careful deliberation last year.

Within the last few years of the inauguration of the Reforms in India, it has been found that, interests of labouring classes have been relegated to the back benches owing to the fact that the Government did not give them the right to elect their own representatives to sit in the Councils. Whereas the capitalists have got sufficient number of representatives in both central and the provincial legislatures, the representation of labour interest was practically exparte. Even the nominated members in such legislatures do feel that the work of Labour has been handicapped for want of their elected representatives. It would not be out of place to refer here that both the majority and minority sections of the Muddiman Committee accepted the principle of election for the labouring classes. Now the Government would do well to take immediate steps for finding means to widen the franchise so that the labourers can exercise more votes for electing their own men; and so long as their franchise under the present conditions is not sufficient-

ly widened, the workers' organisations in India should be given special constituencies through which they may elect their own men to the legislature."

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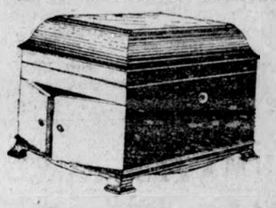

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INTERESTING SALSETTE CASE.

VENERABLE OLD LADY IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Jany. 8.

An interesting and amusing case is being heard in the Court of the 2nd Class Magistrate Mr. Gokhale, at Thana, the compltinant being one Inas Antone Menezes an inhabitant of Utan, now residing at Bandra who said he was a partner in the Muir Mill Depot in Bombay. He is the brother of one Dumria Menezes of Bandra, reputed to be a man of great wealth, while the accused Mrs. Roza De-Souza is a venerable old East Indian lady belonging to an old and respectable family in Salsette known as the "Patel House."

On the day fixed for the hearing his Worship seeing the parties concerned and their respective retinues before him, observed that he very much regretted that people like them should come to Court over a matter which apparently was of a trivial nature and that an old lady like the accused living at so distant a place as Utan should have to suffer all the hardship of having to attend the Court. It was, therefore, his suggestion, said his Worship, that the parties being neighbours at Utan should come to an amicable settlement and live in peace and harmony for the future. However, he wished it to be distinctly understood that the Court was in no way giving its opinion one way or the other as regards the merits of the case.

Mr. V. S. Pathare, pleader, who appeared for the accused observed that as the suggestion regarding a compromise came from the Court with a kindly motive he would advise his client out of respect for the same to agree to a compromise, although his instructions were that in the ends of justice the case should be fully heard so that the court might see for itself that it was altogether a false and frivolous case.

However the Court granted a week's time for the parties to come to an amicable settlement if possible.

On Wednesday the case again came up before the Court when the complainant informed his Worship that no settlement had been arrived at as the accused lady had not come to him. He said he was willing to compromise the case if the fence was removed.

Magistrate: So you wanted the old lady to come to you?

Mr. Pathare: There can be no doubt that the complainant has brought the present criminal action against his client only to bring pressure to bear on her to surrender her right over the fence and land referred to in the complaint, the complainant's dispute in reference to this matter being altogether of a civil case nature.

As the matter could not be settled out of Court the hearing was commenced.

Inas Antone Menezes, the complainant examined, said that as he was cutting down with a hatchet the fence (referred to in the complaint) that obstructed the passage of his cart through land (at Utan) over which he had the right of way, the accused came and abused him with very "kharab kharab shivi" (bad, bad language.)

Magistrate: Mention the "shivi" so that the Court can judge how bad it was.

Complainant: She said "I will not allow you to cut down the fence as it encloses my property."

Magistrate: Is that what you call "kharab, kharab shivi" (laughter.) Because the old lady remonstrated with you not to cut down the fence which she claims as her property you say she abused you.

Complainant: Yes, she abused me.

Magistrate: Then say specifically what the abusive words were.

Complainant: I am going to say. It is this.

Magistrate: Then say what it is.

Complainant: She said: "Your son will die. Everything will be black with you and your house will be destroyed" and so on.

Magistrate: Is that all; anything more? Have you anything to add to what you have already said.

Mr. Pathare: (to the Court) Sir he may be given time to speculate as to what the abuses were.

The complainant after a silence of contemplation drawled out: "The accused also took out my "ai mai." (abused me on my mother.)

Mr. Pathare: He has thought well to put the worst part of the abuse the last (laughter.)

Magistrate: (to complainant) Go on anything else?

Complainant: Yes, she took a stick from the fence and laid it across my back, so that it broke in twain. She also caught hold of my "coita" (hatchet) and there was a 'hiska-hiski' (scuffle) for its possession. She attempted to strike me with the "coita," but did not do so and threw it away.

Magistrate: Was there any mark on your person as a result of the "hiska-hiski"?

Complainant: No. (Laughter.)

Magistrate: Was there any mark as a result of the stick blow on your back?—None. (Laughter.)

Continuing complainant said that the accused picked up stones and threw them at him.

Magistrate: Did any of the stones hit you?—No. (Laughter.)

Two witnesses were examined for the prosecution who gave their names as Jooja Soj (corruption of Joseph De Souza) and Jao Luiz Corre (John Luis Correa.)

Joojia Soj said he was the son-in-law of th complainant, not exactly his son-in-law but in some way his son-in-law. (Laughter.)

Magistrate: (to Mr. Pathare) Anyhow it appears he is some relation of the complainant.

Witness continuing said he was in the service of complainant's brother Doomria, a portly well-dressed gentleman, who was seated in a back seat in the court, having a gold watch-chain festooning his vest; he (witness) said he saw the accused striking the complainant with a stick which broke in twain.

Magiserate: In how many pieces the stick broke?—In two, because the stick was quite a rotten stick (laughter.)

Mr. Pathare: Did you see any stone thrown at the accused by the complainant?

Witness: No I did not see.

The other witness also said that he did not hear the accused abuse the complainant nor did he see her throw stones at the accused.

During the examination of one of these witnesses complainant was observed by the Court whispering to him what he should say. Upon this the Magistrate took complainant very severely to task: "I will have you taken out of the Court and severely dealt with if I see you again whisper like that. It appears to me that you are a stupid man."

Complainant: (in a supplicating tone) Excuse me, excuse me.

On another occasion a witness in the course of his evidence said that the accused struck complainant with a "bandat." His Worship asked Mr. Pathare what "bandat" meant. The complainant's brother Doomria who was seated in Court, quite officiously, cried out at the top of his voice: "Bandat means a stick."

Mr. Pathare (turning to Doomria): Who are you. You had better go out; you have no right to disturb the Court.

Doomria: I beg your pardon. I meant no offence.

Magistrate: Perhaps he thought no one could give the explanation as well as he could. (Laughter.)

The case was postponed to the 12th instant.

"THE HYMN OF HATE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your leading article on the Hymn of Hate on the 21st December, you make an enquiry obviously on the authority of historical documents, as to when education was discouraged and illiteracy fostered by the Brahmin. The public will indeed be grateful if you prove that before the advent of the British, every village had its school corresponding to even the present primary schools, and one should also like to know what was taught in those schools and whether any except the Brahmin were ever admitted in them. Since you have indicted the Minister of Education for an unscientific knowledge of history, one would believe that you would not purposely mislead people into a wrong reading of history. The only education that was worth the name in times preceding the British period was Sanskrit education which opened the avenues of scholarship and Philosophy and culture, and that was what was shut out from the non-Brahmin.—Yours, etc.,

Dec. 22. N. B. KUDALKAR.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MENCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

Calcutta, Jan. 5.—There is little change to report in the tone of our market which, in the absence of support from the up-country consuming areas, remains quiet, whilst the arrival of cheaper goods than those in stock has had a weakening effect on prices, which are easier. The instability of American cotton has also been a disturbing factor and at the present moment wholesale dealers lack that confidence which is an essential precursor of free trading. A certain amount of business is reported to have been placed on speculative account, but generally speaking buyers are only operating on a very small scale and until the Saugor Meja is over little improvement in the position is anticipated.

Grey Shirtings.—No sales of either "ready" or "to arrive" parcels are reported and values have declined 2 to 4 annas per piece. In spite of these reductions however buyers are still difficult to find, except for the comparatively cheap Indian and Japanese cloths.

Grey Dhooties.—Clearances have fallen off somewhat, but values have remained steady. Some business is reported to have been done for March-June shipment, chiefly, it is said, on speculative account.

Whites.—With the exception of White Scarves in which the off-take is good, sales have been very poor. Purchases by European importers are said to have been fairly heavy, but dealers are exercising extreme caution in view of the probability of a further fall in Home values.

Miscellaneous.—Little or no interest is noticeable in this section and no improvement is looked for until the new season opens about the middle of the current month.

Yarn.—As a result of a good demand clearances have been brisk and values around have appreciated. "Forward" business has been negotiated in the fine medio yarns.

We quote bazar rates as follows:—

T. Red Yarn, per lb. Rs. 1-5 to Rs. 1-11.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 37½-38 16 by 13, 7 lbs., Rs. 8-14 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs., Rs. 11-14 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 38 by 38½ 16 by 16, 8¼ lbs., Rs. 12-4 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 39 by 38 18 by 16, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 14-8 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 41 by 38 18 by 18, 11½ lbs., Rs. 16 per piece.

Grey Shirtings 37 by 38 19 by 19, 10¼ lbs., Rs. 16-13 per piece.

Grey Jaconet 42 by 20 20 by 20, Rs. 7-8 per piece.

*White Shirtings 40,000 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 24-12 per piece.

*White Shirtings 98 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 19-8 per piece.

*White Shirtings 99 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 20-8 per piece.

*White Shirtings Raja 36 in. by 40 yds., Rs. 9-8 per piece.

*The prices quoted are, however, for purchase of not less than one case. For retail prices of one piece only add annas 8 all round.

GUNNY MARKET

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Heavy Goods.—There was little doing early in the interval but latterly there has been more enquiry and values have improved. A good business has been done in Woolpacks, while towards the close a fair trade has transpired in Heavy C.'s B. Twill, and Liverpool Twills for near at hand deliveries.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lb. (6x8) for January at Rs. 88-0-0; Ore Bags (28 ozs) for April at Rs. 58-8-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for January at Rs. 84-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags 2½ lbs. (6x8) for January at Rs. 83-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—Liverpool Twills for ready at Rs. 80-8-0, for January at Rs. 80-0-0 to Rs. 80-8-0, for March at Rs. 80-12-0; Cornsacks (58") for February at Rs. 79-0-0, for March at Rs. 78-8-0

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for ready at Rs. 65-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 69-4-0; Woolpacks for January/February at Rs. 3-12-0, for March at Rs. 3-12-6, for April/June at Rs. 3-13-6 to Rs. 3-13-0; (11½ lbs.) for April/June at Rs. 3-13-6 to Rs. 3-14-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Lt. C.'s (2 lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 65-8-0; Hy. C.'s for ready and January at Rs. 73-0-0, (2" Green) for December at Rs. 72-4-0 striped basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B: Twills for December at Rs. 69-4-0 to Rs. 69-0-0, for early January and January at Rs. 70-0-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 81-0-0.

Hessians.—The market opened quiet after the holidays, with values ruling much the same as when we closed. A fair trade has been done in odd widths and weights for the near position while River Plate buyers have bought a certain quantity of 40/9 oz. cloth for early shipment.

In the forward positions, inter-bazar business is reported for April/September.

9 Porters for Ready at Rs. 20-12-0 to Rs. 21-2-0 to Rs. 20-13-0 to Rs. 21-2-0, for January/March at Rs. 20-15-0 to Rs. 21-6-0 to Rs. 21-2-0 for April/June at Rs. 21-3-0 to Rs. 21-6-0 to Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 21-7-0.

11 Porters for Ready at Rs. 26-11-0 to Rs. 27-0-0 to Rs. 26-11-0 to Rs. 27-0-0., for January at Rs. 26-14-0 to Rs. 27-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 26-6-0 to Rs. 26-14-0 to Rs. 26-10-0 to Rs. 27-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 26-2-0 to Rs. 26-14-0, for April/September at Rs. 26-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 26-10-0 to Rs. 26-12-0

Wheat Bags for February/March at Rs. 30-0-0.

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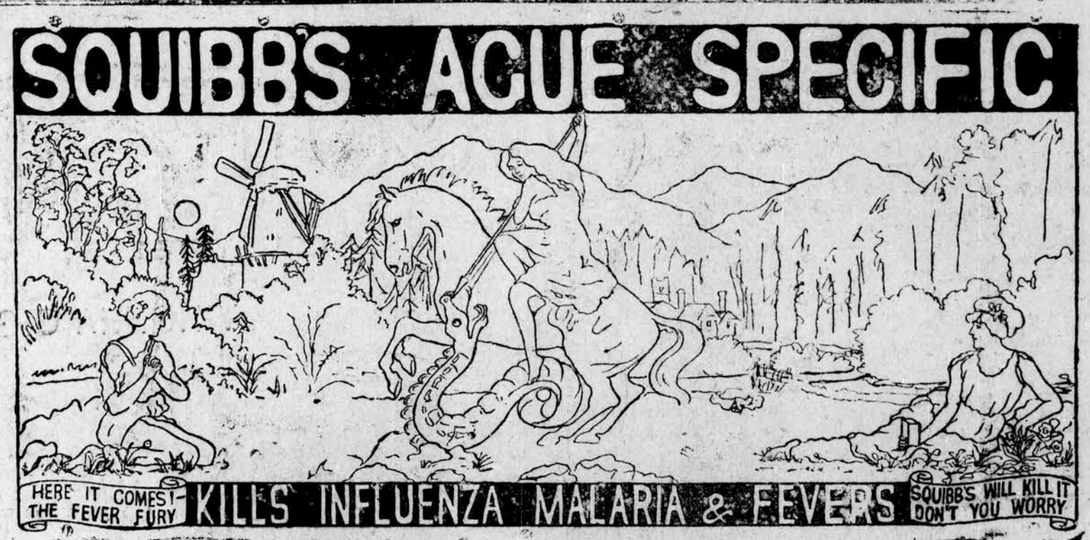

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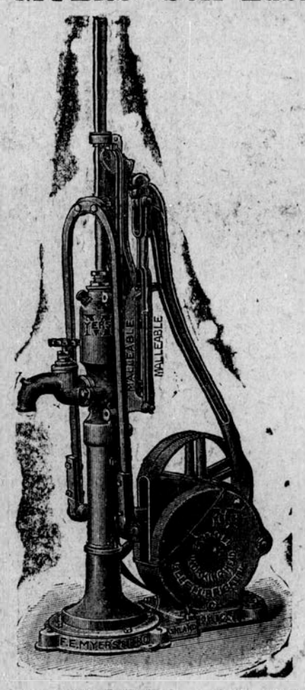

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